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1,600 Are Rescued at Sea As Navy Transport Burns; Lights Mar Hub Blackout

The World's Day—September 9, 1942

Washington: Navy Transport Damaged by Fire

A fire at sea Sept. 3 severely damaged the naval transport Wakefield, formerly the liner Manhattan, the Navy announced. The more than 1,600 passenger and crew members of the ship which was in convoy traveling to an East Coast port were removed without loss and the charred hulk towed to port. Survivors of the transport on landing reported many acts of drama and heroism and were unanimous in their praise of the Navy personnel of the destroyer and cruiser which came alongside the burning ship to effect the rescues for their swift and calm work. [Page 3.]

A special "Victory Tax" of 5 per cent on all incomes above $624 a year was approved by the Senate Finance Committee. Part of the levy would be returned after the war and it all would be in addition to the regular income tax. By vote of 12 to 0, the committee rejected the Treasury's spending tax project. [Financial Page.]

Soviet Ambassador Maxim Lityinoff conferred with Secretary of State Hull. His visit aroused considerable interest in view of the critical situation on the Russian front.

The War Production Board placed copper chemicals and phosphorus under complete allocation control, effective Oct. 1. The copper order was intended to conserve copper scrap from which such chemicals as copper sulphate, carbonate, chloride, oxide, nitrate, and cyanide are made. Phosphorus, the WPB said, is widely used in war production.

New England: Confusion Mars Boston Blackout

Many lights and confusion over signals marred Boston surprise blackout test. [Page 2.]

War brings book boom to Boston, library and book store officials disclosed. [Page 2.]

National C. I. O. convention coming to Boston in November will be most important labor gathering in the United States this year [Page 2.]

In Europe: Britain Not Bound to New Austria

Foreign Secretary Eden told Parliament Britain would not consider herself "bound by any change effected in Austria or since 1938" in postwar settlements.

Britain's war expenditure in recent weeks has averaged £12,250,000 a day and has increased by £500,000 a day since June, Chancellor of Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood said in moving for vote of credit of £1,000,000,000.

U. S. relations with Vichy subjected to renewed strain following Washington's sharp rejection of Vichy's protest against American air raids over Occupied France. [Page 7.]

New Axis menace in Mediterranean was hinted when authoritative London source said 35,000-ton Italian battleship Roma "could be in commission" by now.

Cargo-carrying aircraft have been ordered by Britain and suitable production program arranged, Minister of Aircraft Production Col. J. J. Llewellin told Commons.

National: Women Welders Protest to A. F. of L.

Twenty-two women shipyard workers, mostly welders, protested to the A. F. of L. Boilermakers' and Welders' Union after being refused clearance for work at the Sausalito yards of Marinship on San Francisco Bay. A union official said a nationwide referendum is being taken on admitting women welders, but that women welders already are employed on the other side of the Bay.

In Kansas City 600 butchers struck at all chain stores and most independent grocery stores but they kept the housewife in mind. They threw up no picket lines and announced that customers were free to patronize the meat counters. The strike followed prolonged futile negotiations for a wage increase approximating $5 a week, Secretary Howard P. Root of the union said.

Primary election returns in nine States were highlighted by resurgence in Louisiana of elements formerly following Huey P. Long, and renomination by Minnesota Republicans of Gov. Harold E. Stassen. [Details: Page 3.]

Americas: Chile's First Lady Visits U. S.

Chile's First Lady, Señora Marta Ide de Rios, attended in San Francisco a reception where Dr. Manual Hubner, Chilean Consul General, for the 11 Western States, said: "All democratic opinion in Chile expects closer relationships" with the United States. President Rios is scheduled to arrive in this country Oct. 22 as an official guest.

In Buenos Aires, seven youthful employees of Argentina's national lottery and the father of one of them have been arrested on charges of fixing the drawing so that the first prize on Sept. 4 went to a ticket for 300,000 pesos (about $75,000) which they held.

Canada: Sugar Rationing Regulations Revised

Revision of sugar rationing regulations to allow consumers to buy four weeks' supply at one time was announced by Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

India: Disunity Seen Hampering Development

Continued disunity among leaders of various factions seen hampering development of constructive plans for India's future [Page 1.]

Indian Nationalist leader, Mrs. Kamala Debi Chattopadhyaya, who recently toured United States, was arrested in Bangalore under Defense of India Act.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Roosevelt to Aid East on Fuel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, reported today he had received an assurance from President Roosevelt that the Chief Executive was deeply interested in the fuel and gasoline shortage in the East, was following it closely, and would do everything in his power to relieve the situation, consistent with his primary duty of winning the war.

McCormack said he had spoken to the President particularly about the fuel oil problem in sections where the winter was severe. He remarked that, of course, government agencies were doing everything that could be done to meet the situation occasioned by lack of transportation facilities.

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Railway Blast Brings 100 Arrests in Bulgaria

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. Sept. 9 (AP)—One hundred persons were arrested following an explosion yesterday in the railway station at Gaprovo, Bulgaria, a DNB dispatch from Sofia said today. The bodies of four persons have been recovered from the wreckage.

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Way Opens For Mothers In War Work

First child center for day care opens in New Haven with six more to follow in State.

The mother with young children who will be needed by war industry but who ordinarily can't get away from home was put on the New England map today.

In addition to the first emergency day care project in the country—to open at New Haven, Conn., with a federal grant of $30,000—certification of six other centers was reported.

Announcement was made at the first conference on the coming problem to be held by Federal agencies in New England.

Communities of this region which are doing a big war job and see the time nearing when their factories will have to draw on women with children were told to begin to organize for child care at once.

Britain Has Many Such

Britain had 1,500 day care centers in March of this year and was adding 700 more, the gathering was told.

Leadership was taken by John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

However, the Federal Government does not expect the demand for day care to splash all over this region, but to be confined to communities with major war industries, which have drained their local manpower and must call on mothers to help out. This need at the moment concentrates in Connecticut, where most of the six certified centers are located.

Predicting that volunteers must be relied upon primarily to operate day care centers, Mr. Hardy declared that the recruitment of such volunteers would be the responsibility of state and local defense councils. Co-operating public and private agencies must look after the training of volunteers before they may be assigned to such centers,

Will Be Final Resource

In accordance with War Manpower Commission policy, Mr. Hardy said that recruitment of mothers with young children for industry will not be attempted until all other sources of local labor supply have been exhausted. But he warned that in a few New England communities these other sources are already being drained close to the bottom.

Hence he said it is only a question of how soon extensive day care facilities must be provided.

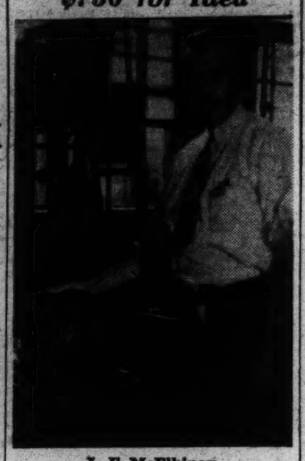
Because Day Care Committees have already been set up in Connecticut and Massachusetts and Rhode Island by the respective defense councils, he said that the first steps are already under way in the critical areas and asked that similar representative committees be established in every community where United States Employment Service officials foresee a need for the employment of mothers with young children.

The federal program involves local participation as well. The federal government will investigate the need and facilities, and see how much the local community can contribute.

Most of the paid staff will be furnished by the Works Projects Administration, and drawn from WPA personnel, it is expected.

Today's conference brought together experts in nutrition, education, recreation, etc., along with officials from the Children's Bureau and other federal agencies.

$750 for Idea



L. E. McElhiney

Received award for suggestion for eliminating waste in materials at River Works plant of General Electric at West Lynn. He was also promoted from assembler in motor department to foreman. Mr. McElhiney has had 32 suggestions accepted for total of $1,145.

U. S. Puts Cabs Trucks, Busses On War Basis

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—America's 5,000,000 or more trucks, busses and taxicabs have been drafted for war and beginning Nov. 15 they will go only where, when and how Washington tells them to go.

With victory largely dependent upon successful transportation at home, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has set up a new program designed to extract the last efficient mile out of America's commercial highway equipment.

Applying to virtually all trucks, busses and taxicabs, the new system requires that they carry certificates of war necessity, which will govern the maximum mileage that may be operated and the minimum loads that may be carried. No gasoline, tires or parts will be sold to an operator who does not possess such a certificate.

In a statement issued with the order, Mr. Eastman asserted that the country's present supply of commercial vehicles and their tires "must be given the best possible care; they must be driven with equal care, and every mile or unnecessary travel must cease."

Situation Not Hopeless

"The Office of Defense Transportation has promoted policies and has issued orders with this end in view," Mr. Eastman added. "The results have been good, but much remains that can and must be done. The situation is not hopeless, but it calls for all possible precautions."

The certificate of war necessity will be drawn with the objective of assuring that:

1. Operations be confined to those which are necessary to the war effort or to the essential domestic economy.
2. Operations be so conducted as to attain maximum utilization of the equipment involved.
3. The operators conserve and and providently utilize rubber and rubber substitutes and other critical materials used in the manufacture, maintenance and operation of all vehicles covered by the order.

The tires of every vehicle affected by the ODT order must be checked at an inspection agency designated by the Office of Price

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Allied Drive in Mediterranean Due; Russians Exact Heavy Toll on Nazis; Congressmen Seek Wage Control

Bill may take initiative out of White House hands by making pay ceilings mandatory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Developments today indicated that Congress will make the stabilization of wages mandatory upon President Roosevelt in its forthcoming anti-inflation bill.

As the Administration's legislative leaders conferred with the President at the White House, the prospect that Congress would grant all authority Mr. Roosevelt had requested in order to control the cost of living appeared strengthened.

But it now seems likely that the legislation will go beyond quite what the President wanted and tie into law the White House promise that wages would be brought under control.

On Monday the President said that if Congress would make it possible for farm prices to be stabilized, wages can and will be stabilized also.

"This I will do," he said.

Today, the indications were that Congress was going to make it more binding.

Confer With President

Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for his part, advised the President today that he favors accomplishing the Chief Executive's demand for stronger anti-inflation controls by a brief resolution giving him full authority to stabilize all prices and wages "notwithstanding any provision of existing law."

Mr. Rayburn and John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Democratic Leader, spent more than two hours with Mr. Roosevelt going over the stabilization program.

"We are going to try to go along with this thing as fast as possible," Mr. Rayburn said. "I favor a resolution couched in general terms giving the President authority to stabilize things notwithstanding any provision of existing law."

Mr. McCormack interpolated that such a resolution would "include all factors."

A Western Viewpoint

Told that Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, had said that legislation was being framed to authorize floors as well as ceilings on both farm prices and wages, Mr. Rayburn agreed that such provisions were "under consideration."

He added, however, that he personally did not favor such complicating factors.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, withholding support from the proposal of an all-inclusive empowering resolution, pointed out

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Where Air Superiority Counts

Arrow heads indicate points in German-held territory which have been heavily bombed by the United Nations so far in September.

Control of sea lane to No. Africa and Egypt vital — Japanese out of Milne Bay.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Prospects of an Allied drive for control of the Mediterranean emerged as the experts fastened on the between-the-lines meaning of the Roosevelt-Churchill speeches.

The vital necessity of securing the Allied Mediterranean flank in any western offensive against Germany is self-evident. Most of the Allies' difficulties in the past 12 months' fighting have arisen from failure to control that sea lane. Evidence, therefore, that priorities may be redistributed to the advantage of the forces in North Africa and the Mediterranean, as pointed out today by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in London, is believed to support the assumption that a definite Anglo-American understanding along these lines has been reached.

So far, the stubborn Russian defense of Stalingrad appears to warrant Mr. Churchill's confidence that the Volga city may not be taken before winter, although the Germans claimed to have captured dominating heights west of the city. However, innumerable bunkers, raged before the city, enable the Russians to exact the maximum price from the Germans for every yard of advance. Assuming that the Russians, with such help as the Allies can afford them, hold Stalingrad until winter, their retreat may be turned into an advantage, for the long German supply lines will present them with an appallingly difficult task.

As for Mr. Churchill's intimation that intentions will be translated into deeds, the main token at the moment was another heavy Allied raid on the strategic city of Frankfort, the 35th on this city, and on submarine nests in Le Havre and Cherbourg, the latter two raids being made by Douglas bombers (Bostons) by daylight.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's headquarters gives out the welcome news that Milne Bay, at which a Japanese landing party effected a bridgehead two weeks ago, has been practically cleared of the invader, whose losses are put at 700. Meanwhile, Allied bombers have been staging effective attacks against Japanese vessels co-operating with the troops at Salamaua on the north coast of New Guinea. A report that there is fighting eight miles from Salamaua appears to be a minor clash. But it reveals for the first time that Allied patrols are edging quite close to Japanese-held territory on the island.

At the moment the situation in Egypt appears to have become static, although American and British fliers continue to disorganize Rommel's supply lines, destroying trucks, tanks, and cars on the Salum-Matruh road. The main question is whether General Alexander is able to do something more forceful than what Mr. Churchill termed "hold on."

Stalingrad:

Germans Push Drive On Western Defenses

Reinforced German division concentrated attacks upon the western defenses of Stalingrad today in an effort to widen a hard-won wedge, and the situation was described here as "particularly complicated," but the Red Army was reported holding on in every sector.

The Russians said Nazi tanks and infantry, sheltered by divebombers, had deepened the salient from the west yesterday, while Soviet troops beat off flanking attacks from the southwest.

Today's midday communiqué, however, mentioned no new with-

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Impact of War Hastens East's Colonial Change

In the seventh of his series, "Our Far Eastern War," Mr. Harsch draws on his experience in the Southwest Pacific to discuss the grave impending changes in the methods of empire.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Any Westerner with a personal stake in preservation of the old colonial system in the Far East might just as well wipe his books clean today. Whether Japan is defeated tomorrow or 10 years from tomorrow makes no difference. The old system there is finished, gone with the dodo, as obsolete as feudal homage.

Just what the future holds in the islands of the Far Pacific and across the face of Asia is something no man can predict in detail. But one does not travel far in that part of the world during these days of war without learning that no matter how transitory Japanese conquest may be, this war is a catalytic agent which is dissolving the encrusted forms of the past and leaving the slate clean for new forms, economic, social and political.

Associate, Not Superior

This does not mean the elimination of the white man from a share in the future of the other side of the world. When the war is over he will be welcomed when he comes as an associate in development. There will be ample room for his capital and for his technical knowledge and skill. There will even be many places where political administration may remain in his hands for a long time to come—particularly in the more primitive island communities.

But he will have to come as an associate, as a collaborator, as a teacher, leaving behind him the old doctrine of the white man's racial superiority and the external trappings of that doctrine.

What is finished is the old idea that because a man is white he is entitled to a life of luxury and idleness regardless of his contribution to the community and that because a man is black, yellow or brown he must labor at minimum wages for the benefit of his white superior. In the future the white man must give as well as receive if he is to share in the wealth of the Indies.

Of course this has not happened all of a sudden out of a blue sky. The change began years ago and was inevitable anyway—war or no war. But the war is removing the brakes on change, in fact is giving the white man imperative reasons for speeding the change. It is bringing about a revolution almost overnight which otherwise might have taken years.

It is coming quickly because the West must offer the East much more than Japan offers if it is to secure the aid of the East in win-

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Red Cross Helping Morale Of U. S. Soldiers and Sailors

The keys of a teletype machine click merrily in the headquarters of the American Red Cross in a midwestern city.

"Private Jones at Fort Devens, Mass., hasn't heard from his wife for three weeks. Please make inquiry at 23 Pleasant Street."

A volunteer worker tears the message from the machine, puts on his hat and hurries out the door. Two hours later he is back. The machine is soon clicking again.

"Everything O. K. at Private Jones's home. Letter explaining all is on the way."

Settles Down to Work

And at Fort Devens, some 1,500 miles away, a troubled soldier is set at ease and settles down to the hard job of learning how to become an A-1 fighting man.

Incidents such as this, occurring hundreds of times daily, give some indication of the contribution Red Cross field workers are making to the morale of American soldiers and sailors.

At Fort Devens, the only Field Training School in north Atlantic states for assistant field directors of the American Red Cross is receiving new classes fortnightly and sending trained men to join the armed forces.

Chief job of the field directors is to ease the soldier or sailor troubled about home conditions so that he can concentrate on the task of learning quickly the most efficient means of beating the Axis.

Problems Vary

Problems vary with each soldier and each is treated individually. Does the proud father want to see his new offspring? The Red Cross can arrange a loan to get him home. How much of soldier's pay should be allotted to his dependents and how is it done? A trained worker will sit down and explain the law governing allowances to dependents.

Is it imperative that the soldier go home in an emergency? Not only will money be advanced but passage arranged on an airplane, if necessary.

These services are for servicemen only. If the major problem involves assistance to his wife or relatives the Red Cross Center turns the matter over to the local chapter.

The Red Cross Center co-operates closely with the Army chaplains who frequently refer cases to the organization because of its broader facilities.

Field Director at the Fort Devens Red Cross Center is Franklin Gatland. Training is in charge of Meyer Brown.

Plan for India Blocked by Disunity

Wide World

Query: What Does Gandhi Want?

After a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party, Mr. Gandhi and the other "big man" in the Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru, emerge from a meeting at New Delhi talking earnestly. An attendant is carrying Mr. Gandhi's ever-present spinning wheel. It is a compact model.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar arrived in London yesterday to join the Imperial War Cabinet. Sir Ramaswami will represent India and the Maharaja will represent the Order of Princes. Their appointment to the Cabinet was announced July 2.

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 9—Now that disorders have abated, apart from occasional incidents, and conditions in most parts of India are becoming normal, the question is being asked what if anything can be done in a constructive direction to remove discontent and promote national unity.

At the outset it is necessary to say that present indications afford little hope of an agreement between the large political organizations or their co-operation with the wartime government.

One is increasingly inclined to believe from a study of the evidence that such a hope was probably always illusory and a policy based upon it, as in the case of the Cripps mission, the wrong line of approach.

Many feel that Sir Stafford Cripps' greatest mistake was his complete concentration upon the All-India Congress Party which naturally inflated their sense of importance and determination to reconcile the irreconcilable.

In disappointment he remarked that the Congress attitude was all or nothing and it got nothing. With equal accuracy it might be said

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Steel and Wire Company Projects Salvage Thousands of Tons of Scrap Metal

Firm Cited by WPB Officials As Leading Example in Effort

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9—The nation's urgent call for 17,000,000 tons of scrap metal by the start of 1943 has been heard in the offices of the American Steel and Wire Company, here, where 500 separate projects have been undertaken, designed specifically to pour from 40,000 to 60,000 tons of scrap annually into the waiting hoppers of wartime industries.

Cited by the War Production Board's local salvaging division as a leading example of industrial co-operation in the scrap campaign, the Steel Company today told how a committee of 15 men within the organization is returning from 300 to 500 tons of idle or obsolete metals to production in the war effort every month.

From an original listing of 2,100 tons of steel scrap estimated to be available within the plant yards, 1,600 tons have already been returned to production, while the remaining 500 tons are now being picked up by giant magnets, cranes and manual labor.

Slag Dump

But just as the drive attained maximum efficiency, someone thought of a "slag dump" which had been buried for years, from which the company is now expecting a monthly contribution of 500 tons of scrap over a period of from one to two years. Slag is the dirt and impurities scraped from open hearth boilers. Slag has been of no use whatsoever under normal peacetime conditions of plenty, but it contains tons of steel scrap.

From a reinforcing rod in a chimney that was being dismantled the company salvaged 20,000 pounds of scrap. An electromagnet daily scours the yards for small pieces of metal lost during the processing of machinery. Steel billets that served as anchors for the chimney gave up four tons of scrap. Slow moving stock that has been on the company's hands for years has been sold or reprocessed for immediate use.

Old equipment idle for years has been put to use in place of new materials which would otherwise have to be contracted for. An old salamander safe built in 1849 is now being moved to an office to save materials for a new one. Steel floor plates have been taken up and replaced by wood or concrete. Tool and die bins have been carefully surveyed and metallic contents segregated for shipping to mills.

"The contribution of the American Steel & Wire Company to the scrap drive," declared State salvaging authorities, "indicates the extent to which industry is going in its efforts to meet the national challenge of metal shortages. The organization within individual industries has been accomplished on a tremendous scale promising a continued flow of scrap metals monthly."

Thousands of Tons

In these industries are being found thousands of tons of metals in the form of obsolete machinery, steel platings, tiny particles of steel lying buried around the plant yards, old scrap that has been dumped into scrap graveyards for decades and just plain junk that no one ever thought would be of any use. There is no reason to believe that companies like the steel and wire plant cannot go on indefinitely recovering old metal by the thousands of tons in a thoroughly organized war on the accumulative stockpile of waste.

As part of its drive against wastefulness, the steel company has posted billboards at its two main gates and throughout the plant yards emphasizing the word "save." In the last five months it claims to have saved $170,000 worth of critical materials returned to production. And it is now engaged in dismantling narrowguage cars and recovering ingots and molds that had accidentally fallen into the Blackstone River some years ago from which tons of scrap can be realized. Me are also engaged in dragging the river bottom for other metals that may have fallen there.

With the green light thus given to industry to join in fully with the scrap drive repercussions are expected by salvage officials to reach over into the postwar era when industry will have learned many of the tricks of conserving materials for its own profit in the years to come.

Arrest Faces Proved Buyers Of Gas Books

Purchasers as well as sellers of the stolen gasoline ration books taken on Aug. 14 from the South Boston War Price and Ration Board Office faced arrest today. Police and OPA authorities expected to corral more than 50 persons involved, including war plant workers, pool room operators, and a few small-time racketeers, it was announced.

In Federal Court today U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon was scheduled to act on cases of 17 men and youths held on charges growing out of the theft and sale of ration books. Most of the 17 were workers in the Fore River and Hingham shipyards, and three have confessed to the theft of 750 ration books from the South Boston rationing office located in the Simmonds School, Broadway near F Street.

Known to OPA investigators and police are more than 50 others who dealt in stolen ration books. According to John N. Russell, State OPA enforcement attorney, the youths who originally stole the books realized but small profit, while the men who bought and resold them made a considerably larger profit. Boys disposed of the books at a price of from less than $2 to $2.50 apiece, depending on the type book. Resale price was often $36 per book, Mr. Russell declared.

By a Staff Photographer

Books Meet a War Need

Not since the depression days when books helped thousands of unemployed to fill their idle hours has so much reading been done, library officials and book dealers in Boston report. Above: These readers in the Open Shelf section of the Boston Public Library are typical of the thousands who come weekly to borrow books, pausing a few minutes to scan the volume before deciding whether to take it home or not. Below: The cool courtyard, with its fountain and green grass, is used a lot, particularly on hot days. This picture was taken at noontime with nearly every available seat along the wall taken.

Meat Prices In Boston Are Under Attack

Forecasting "a tremendous rise in the cost of living" that "will be felt by every family in this country unless we stop violations of price ceiling regulations" George H. Foley, regional OPA enforcement attorney, sought injunctions against seven Massachusetts meat packers in the United States District Court at Boston yesterday.

Judge George C. Sweeney took the question of preliminary injunctions to prevent the packers from "upgrading" their products in alleged violation of OPA regulations, under advisement.

Practically every type of violation is being committed in the Boston area, charged Mr. Foley, which will result in a greater increase in living costs if allowed to continue. There has already been an increase of 10 per cent in the cost of living, he said, and at least 3 per cent of this is due to prices paid for beef and veal.

Declaring that the beef situation in Boston is "deplorable," Attorney Foley said that dealers are getting around the price ceiling regulations by selling cheaper grades of beef and veal as meat of higher quality. Inspectors of the OPA and official meat graders of the Department of Agriculture, visited wholesale meat establishments Aug. 19 and examined every cut of beef and veal.

Five establishments were found to have meat graded above its proper status, he said. In some cases the cheapest grade of meat that is sold was marked Class "A" which is a much higher grade of good meat that sells for considerably higher prices, the Attorney declared.

Attorneys for the defendant companies said that there was no willful intent to evade the price ceilings by upgrade meat. The trouble was due to a difference of opinion between the meat men and the Government agents as to the proper grades for the meat involved, they declared.

The seven firms listed as defendants were: Cudahy Packing Co., of Boston; Moses B. Hurwitz, doing business as S. Hurwitz Co., Brighton Packing Co., Louis Lampert, doing business as L. Lampert, Amos Shapiro, et al, doing business as Shapiro Beef Co., all of Brighton; Somerville Dressed Beef Co., of Somerville, and Frank W. Trelegan, of Cambridge.

Bombers Could Have Got Hint Of Populous Spot in Blackout

If the enemy bombers had really been over Metropolitan Boston during the test blackout last night, they might not have been able to distinguish the familiar pattern of Boston lights, but they certainly would have known there was a populated area below them.

This was the conclusion civilian defense officials reached today following the fourth night-time air raid rehearsal in Boston and its 40 neighboring cities and towns.

Such mistakes as were made were for the most part mistakes of excessive zeal, officials said, but applying the acid test implied in the question, What would have happened had it been real? they summarized the conclusions like this:

Some lights which had been blacked out too soon—on the first audible signal—were turned on again when the alarm sounded. This was just the wrong moment, for a real raid the enemy bombers would be nearly overhead.

Some wardens stopped traffic too soon, beginning to blow their whistles and wave cars to the curb as soon as they got out to their posts.

Many householders failed to notice the "visual alarm"—the extinguishment of street lights, which was the signal for beginning of the blackout.

Altogether too many persons disregarded all previous instructions and used the telephone to satisfy their curiosity about the test. In a real raid, this would tie up communications to such an extent that the results might be very serious.

The fundamental fault seems to be, officials said, that many hundreds of persons, and even some air raid wardens, still do not know that the first siren call is not the beginning of the raid, but simply a signal to A. R. P. personnel that they must get on the job.

If there is any future confusion on the subject—if, for example, householders hearing a siren wonder whether they missed the first signal—all they need to do is look out the window at the nearest street light. If it is still on, the raid test has not begun. If it is out, the blackout is under way.

It is just as simple as that.

Yet while the streets lights were still on last night, some restaurants bolted their doors and blacked out; some wardens began stopping traffic; and hundreds of homes plunged into darkness.

There is no real harm, officials said, in beginning the blackout too soon if when the real alarm does come, the persons who have been blacking out do not think that the test is over. That happened last night.

If there is any confusion on this subject in the future, householders need only listen to the sirens. The all-clear is a very distinct, single-pitched, uninterrupted note, which they can hardly fail to distinguish from the alarm if local sirens are working correctly.

The number of actual careless violations of last night's blackout were few, so that officials who watched it from the top of Corey Hill, Brookline, and the Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, made the preliminary observation that it had been "substantially perfect."

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee on Public Safety; Michael T. Kelleher, Director of Region 5, and John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the City Committee, concurred in this verdict.

Capt. James J. Hinchey of the Boston Police Department, supervisor of air raid wardens, said that 12,118 City A. R. P. workers of a total of 22,000 reported for duty. This led observers to conclude that in Boston proper, at least, the use of an audible mobilization signal was a success. Its main purpose is to get as large a number of men on duty as possible. Under the old system of telephone mobilization, sometimes 50 per cent or fewer could be notified.

One fatality was attributed to the test—Frederic M. Kenyon of Newton, who collapsed shortly after completing his duties as warden in that City.

The time schedule for the test was:

Signal	Time	In a real raid, planes would be
Green 1 (mobilization call)	p. m. 9:38	unidentified
Green 2 (street lights out)	10:02	known hostile
Green 3 (alarm)	10:08	nearly overhead
Green 4 (all clear)	10:25	gone

It's the Rhumba; It's the Tops In Dancing Tempo for Winter

Get out that gay Spanish shawl you bought on your last cruise trip and dust off your castanets, for the rhumba is your dancing tempo for the winter, according to dancing teachers assembled today for the 19th annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston at the Hotel Bradford.

The "samba," the "son" and other variations of the rhumba will take the ballroom spotlight, says Myron G. Ryder, dancing teacher of Springfield and New York.

Mr. Ryder stated that more people are dancing today than for many years—since the last world war, in fact. He divides the dancing public into two classifications, society dancers and dance hall dancers.

"Jive," he says, "belongs to the dance hall. As a matter of fact, jive is not a dance at all. It is a style of dancing."

Mr. Ryder would not go so far as to predict its disappearance from the American scene, but declared that with the formality of the military ballroom dancing on the whole is taking on greater dignity, with emphasis on the quieter, more graceful types of dances rather than the strenuous antics of the jitterbug.

Dancing teachers are making their contribution to a wartime world through free services at military camps and U. S. O. clubhouses, where many are devoting hours to giving free dancing instruction to the boys in the service.

The convention which opened yesterday, and which Mr. Ryder described as a combination "normal school and convention," will continue through the week, ending on Friday, Sept. 11.

About 125 club members and teachers are in attendance. There are daily classes which will furnish new material for those already teaching and helpful instruction to those who are planning to teach.

The Boston Club is one of the most active in the country and has an exceptionally large membership.

Quincy to Salvage 6 Old Ship Hulks

The Quincy Salvage Committee announced today plans to remove six old ship hulks in Town River and thereby acquire an estimated 150 tons of scrap iron to swell the nation's diminishing pile of metals needed for production of war implements.

Characterizing the work as a "victory treasure hunt," officials said the cluster of old rotting vessels, which have long been an eyesore, consist of three big dredging scows, two twoboats and an old coastwise barge. Most of the scrap will be recovered from the dredging scows and will be a major contribution to the city-wide salvage campaign.

Salvage experts pronounced the salvage job practical and predicted that at least 75 tons of scrap iron could be removed at a comparative low expense. The expense of removing the balance might prove prohibitive, it was believed. Enthusiasm in the project has begun to mount. Owners of the hulks have waived all claim to them. Another firm has promised free use of a lighter to assist in the salvage work and others have volunteered torches to cut free much of the iron bolted to the vessels.

WAVES Recruiting Begins Tomorrow

Recruiting for the enlisted personnel of the Women's Reserve of the Navy will begin tomorrow at the First Naval District headquarters at 150 Causeway Street, the Navy announced today.

The quota for the district, exclusive of Connecticut, is 160. Applicants for this classification—V-10—must be not less than 20 and not more than 36 years of age. They will be required to meet the Navy's physical and mental requirements, must be high scchool graduates and have no children under 18 years of age.

Those who previously applied for commissions as officer candidates and did not receive appointments, although physically and mentally qualified, will be reconsidered for enlisted status, if they care to apply.

Reading of Books Takes Jump Since Start of War Activities

White-haired women reading light romantic stories to "escape" the war, while serious-minded youths clamor for technical books to help them fight the war, are causing more books to be read and sold in Boston than at any time since the depression, it was learned today.

At the Public Library and at book stores throughout the city there has been an unprecedented demand for scientific books on radio, methematics, aeronautics and other subjects by young men, and even women, seeking to prepare themselves for the armed services or for jobs in vital defense industries.

Although acknowledging that there is a considerable amount of "escape reading"—reading of light fiction to help forget the grim realities of the times—Orlando C. Davis, Chief Librarian of the Circulation Division, Boston Public Library, attributes most of the increase in book reading to serious-minded readers seeking to improve their value in the war effort.

Seek Solutions

"In addition to the many preparing themselves for places in the armed forces or war industries," Mr. Davis said, "there are countless civilians seeking solutions to problems they never faced before. That's why books on how to grow a garden, how to can food, how to conserve heat, and how to make repairs around the house are in such demand."

The gas shortage, Mr. Davis thinks, is turning people to books for recreation.

"Folks who used to hop into the family car and take a trip over the week end do their traveling today in an easy chair at home by reading travel books," the librarian said. "Most interest is in travel books on countries involved in the war," he added.

Books dealing directly with the war are finding plenty of interested readers, particularly among the more intelligent groups, the head of a prominent book store chain in Boston said.

Serious Reading

Serious minded readers in this category, the book store executive said, are reading such books as William B. Ziff's "The Coming Battle of Germany" and "How War Came" by Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley.

There is also demand, he said, for the more sensational types of topical books, such as Jan Henrik Marsman's "I Escaped from Hong Kong." And as usual, he said, there is still a lively interest in long historical novels.

At the Public Library topical books head the "most in demand" list with Pearl Buck's new novel on China and John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down" near the top, in the fiction field and "Mission to Moscow" by former Ambassador to Russia, Joseph Davies, still leading the non-fiction.

1,000 C.I.O. Delegates Coming

The most important labor convention in the United States this year will be brought to Boston in November by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The National C. I. O. has scheduled its annual meeting here for Nov. 9 to 14. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Statler.

A thousand delegates are expected, according to the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The other great wing of the labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, does not meet in the United States this year, but is going to Canada. The A. F. of L. will convene in Toronto Oct. 5 for sessions running two weeks.

This will be the first time that the C. I. O. has held a national convention in New England, Francis F. Carmichael, the C. I. O.'s Regional Representative, pointed out.

It has held few conventions, as a matter of fact. The C. I. O. is so young that its constitutional convention, when it adopted a Constitution and first elected national officers, came at Pittsburgh only six years ago.

This will also be the first time that Philip Murray, the C. I. O. President, has visited New England since he became one of the top men in organized labor, it is said.

Differences between Mr. Murray and John L. Lewis, his predecessor as head of the C. I. O., may possibly have further development at the gathering here.

At any rate all the national leaders of the C. I. O. are looked for by local C. I. O. men. Because of its bearing on war production, the meeting may prove one of the most vital in the C. I. O.'s history.

Dartmouth's First Reserves Off to Active Naval Duty

War Activities in New England

Naval Graduation at Dartmouth—The first 1,000 graduates of the Naval Training School of Indoctrination at Dartmouth College, commissioned as Naval Reserve Officers, were on their way to active duty today.

The ceremony at Hanover, N. H., at which commissions ranging from ensign to lieutenant commander were awarded, was witnessed yesterday by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, and President Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth College.

A second group of 1,000 student officers will reach Dartmouth Sept. 17 and 18 to take the 60-day training course.

Navy Plane Reported Missing—A naval plane and its four-man crew is long overdue on a routine flight and "must be presumed lost," the Navy Public Relations Office at Newport, R. I., announced.

Listed as missing are: Lieut. (j.g.) Eugene F. Gooding, Albany, Calif.; Aviation Pilot, first class, Hilmar W. Holey, Fairview, Mont.; Aviation Radioman, second class, Joseph Mikes, Flushing, N. Y.; Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, Erwin Match, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Navy announcement said that next of kin had been notified.

Connecticut Defense Head Resigns—Col. Samuel H. Fisher of Litchfield, Conn., resigned as of Sept. 14, as State Defense Administrator, and asked Gov. Robert A. Hurley to appoint a younger man in his place, it has been announced.

The Governor immediately announced the appointment of Wesley A. Sturges of New Haven, Lines professor of law at Yale, as Colonel Fisher's successor. Colonel Fisher, appointed on May 7, 1941, served without pay, but Professor Sturges will receive $7,500 a year.

"Wake Island" Premiere—All recruits for the United States Marine Corps signed up next Monday will be sworn in at the Metropolitan Theater that evening at the first showing of the Marine Corps-supervised film "Wake Island." Film star Dorothy Lamour is expected to be present at the ceremony on the stage of the theater.

Marine Class Reopened—Reopening of Class IV Reserves for limited service in the continental United States for men between the ages of 35 and 50 has been announced by the Marine Corps Recruiting Office in the Post Office Building, Boston.

Only men with not more than two dependents are eligible for enlistment in this class. These men will be used for guard duty in naval stations in continental United States to relieve younger men who are fit for combat duty. A limited quota has been set by Marine Corps headquarters in Washington and men interested are urged to make application early.

Tin Salvage May Hit 3,000 Tons

United States housewives are expected to contribute more than 3,000 tons of pure tin and 296,000 tons of steel scrap per year by the simple method of saving, preparing, and turning in their used tin cans, according to an estimate made today by the Salvage Division of the War Production Board.

During the week of Sept. 21, the second collection of tin cans will be made in Boston, and householders are again warned that only properly prepared cans are of any use. All remnants of food must be washed from them, the paper labels removed, the tops and bottoms cut, and the whole thing flattened.

An expansion program has been inaugurated that will jump the detinning capacity of the country to 5,000 tons of tins and 495,000 tons of steel scrap per year by the middle of 1943, it is announced. Tin and scrap steel are tops in critically short war materials. The salvaged tin will become a principal source amounting to as much as 15 per cent of the total supply.

Our detinning industry consists at present chiefly of four corporations operating seven plants, situated in New Jersey, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Cleveland, and they are capable of detinning about 300,000 tons of properly prepared cans a year.

Shredding and cleaning plants are added to each of these factories, so that eventually they will be able to handle unprepared cans. This is a very much less efficient method, but the need is so great that even this is worth while.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent light rain and continued cool tonight. Fresh winds on the immediate coast, and moderate in the interior.

Southwestern Maine: Intermittent light rain tonight. Warmer in the interior. Fresh winds on the coast.

Vermont: Intermittent light rain and continued cool tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Intermittent light rain and continued cool tonight. Fresh winds on the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Portland.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:27 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 11:52 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 7:36 p. m.

Highest Pay Base In Women's Work To Get a Hearing

Hearing on the highest minimum wage ever recommended for women and minors in Massachusetts is set for tomorrow morning at the State House.

Hairdressers will get their present minimum of $16.50 boosted to $18, if the findings of a wage board are ultimately accepted.

Hitherto $16.50 has been the top minimum, under wage orders of the Commonwealth designed for the protection of women.

The hearing will give any opposition a chance to be heard. The State Minimum Wage Commission will then consider the testimony, and accept or reject the advice of its wage board.

In addition, operators in beauty parlors and manicurists may get a raise of $3.50 a week. They are now drawing a minimum of $14.50. Their pay would be lifted to $16.50.

There are 15,000 registered women employees in the beauty culture occupation who will benefit if the boosts go through.

Chairman of the wage board which makes the recommendations to be considered tomorrow was Miss Amy Hewes, professor and head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

In undertaking this task, Miss Hewes returned to a work which she helped to open in the United States. Minimum wage legislation began in Massachusetts on the passage of the first minimum wage law just 30 years ago.

Income Tax Evader Put on Probation

A Captain in the United States Army Medical Unit at Fort Preble, Maine, was today placed on probation for three years in the United States District Court at Boston on charges of willful attempt to evade payment of income tax.

In giving sentence to Dr. Jacob Aronson, a former Brookline physician who had a practice in Chelsea, Judge George C. Sweeney said he was placing him on probation "solely because you are in uniform and in the United States Army." A penitentiary sentence of 18 months had been sought by Special Assistant United States Attorney Walter M. Campbell.

The case, which dated back to 1938 when Dr. Aronson was indicted for failure to meet his tax obligation for the years 1932 to 1935 on an income alleged to total $103,000, was settled only after the defendant had pleaded guilty and agreed to pay $26,542.24.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A Gay Nineties Variety Show will be given at the Fens Stadium, Park Drive, Back Bay, beginning at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the WPA and the Boston Park Department. Admission free.

Tomorrow

"The Ancient World," a talk by Mrs. Tanner, will be given at The Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Lucille Monaghan, pianist at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

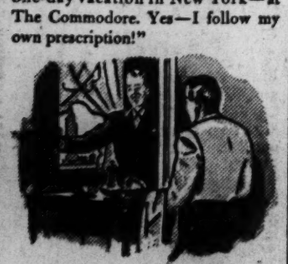
CHANGE OF SCENE
KEY RECREATION FACTOR

"DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT ON DAY OFF" PERSONNEL MANAGER URGES

"Relaxation means something more than just doing nothing," he states. "For real relaxation, you need a change of pace. That's why I urge both factory workers and executives to seek a change of scene on their day off. My favorite recommendation is a one-day vacation in New York—at The Commodore. Yes—I follow my own prescription!"

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO ANYWHERE ELSE

"That's the kick my wife and I get out of New York! You can get atop higher buildings, see more different kinds of sports, visit a greater variety of museums, shop in a greater selection of stores. Because we like to do all these things, we stay at The Commodore. It's the most convenient hotel a visitor can find."



GUESTS RELISH COMMODORE ATTENTION

"Service is one of those words that's used a lot—but at The Commodore it really means something. The way the rooms are kept, the way your every need is anticipated, the general interest the whole Commodore staff shows in your comfort—these are the things that make a hotel visit restful and nice to remember."

THE COMMODORE
"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"
MARTIN SWEENY, President
BOSTON OFFICE: Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Room 1139, Phone Hubbard 3560
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.25; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 4 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Navy Transport Burns at Sea Without Loss to 1,600 Aboard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Naval Transport Wakefield, formerly the Liner Manhattan, was severely damaged by a fire at sea Sept 3, the Navy announced today, but more than 1,600 passengers and crew members were removed without loss of life.

The charred hulk of the 24,000-ton ship, one time queen of the United States Merchant Fleet, has now been salvaged and towed to an Atlantic coast port, a Navy statement said.

Adding that "preliminary reports indicate that all the passengers and crew were safe. The Navy said several were injured.

The fire was described as being of "undetermined origin."

It broke out on one deck level and spread swiftly throughout the ten-year-old, $10,000,000 ship.

It soon became necessary to remove the more than one thousand passengers, many of whom were civilians, the others presumably being men in the naval service, the Navy related.

In addition to the 1,000 there were, according to the vessel's normal complement, 600 to 700 officers and crewmen aboard, under Commander Harold Gardner Bradbury, of Port Angeles, Washington, a Coast Guard officer.

The Navy said the rescue was brought about in a thrilling manner by warships protecting the convoy in which the Wakefield was traveling to an East Coast port.

A cruiser maneuvered its bow alongside the stern of the transport and a destroyer placed itself along the side. At these close quarters the passengers were transferred rapidly from the blazing ex-liner.

The crew remained aboard the ship fighting to bring the fire under control, the Navy account continued, but their efforts were unsuccessful and it soon became necessary for them also to transfer to the cruiser.

Aboard the ship they waited until the intensity of the fire had decreased somewhat and Commander Bradbury then led a special fire fighting party back aboard the transport and succeeded in bringing the flames under control.

Meanwhile, tugs and salvage craft had been summoned and when they arrived successfully began towing operations. They finally delivered the former Manhattan to port.

The vessel was built in 1932 for the United States Lines by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J.

The Navy said that at the time of her completion she was the largest trans-Atlantic liner built in the United States.

The Manhattan was taken over by the Navy in 1941 and renamed the Wakefield in accordance with the Navy's policy of naming transports for historic shrines of America, in this instance the birthplace of George Washington.

Commander Bradbury is a native of Necedah, Wisconsin. He was graduated from the Coast Guard Academy in 1920.

Rescuers Are Praised

AN EAST COAST PORT, Sept. 9 (AP)—Survivors of the burned transport Wakefield today gave grim, first-hand descriptions of 20 minutes of drama and heroism aboard the flame-swept ship far out at sea last Thursday evening.

All civilian war workers relieved of duty at a northern base, the survivors interviewed here had boarded the transport at a European Port. They agreed that the Navy personnel of a destroyer and cruiser making the rescues and of the transport displayed exceptional bravery in carrying out their work swiftly and calmly.

Robert Crabtree of Pawtucket, R. I., told how the fire appeared to spread in two or three minutes from one end of the transport to the other. With him at his home was Sven Gothe of Cambridge, Mass., who lost all his belongings in the fire.

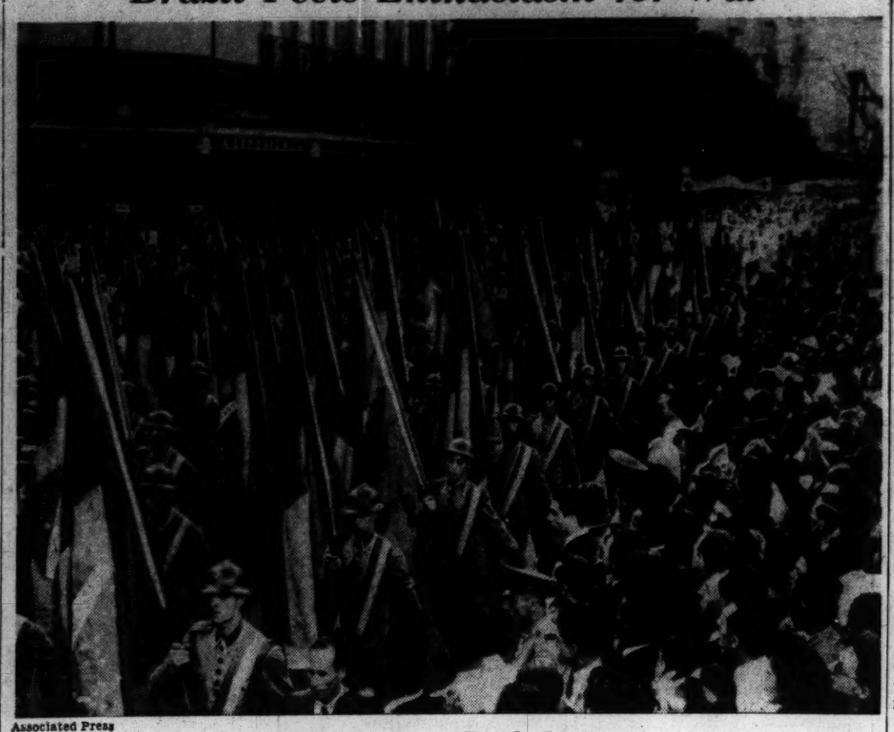
Among survivors landed here were John W. Walker, Central Falls, R. I.; Herbert Proulx, Saylesville, R. I.; John Cuddy, Providence, R. I., and Lyman M. Parmelee of Auburn, R. I.

Mr. Crabtree told how a destroyer was thrown repeatedly against the high sides of the Wakefield, smashing her superstructure.

While gun crews tossed shells overboard, cargo nets were dropped down the side of the ship to the rescue craft and the passengers and crew went over the side to safety, another survivor said.

"I never saw such work in my life," he said. "It was the greatest exhibition of courage and devotion to duty I ever witnessed. The skipper of the cruiser was probably the calmest man on the Atlantic. He was an inspiration to us and the crew."

Brazil Feels Enthusiasm for War



Associated Press

Demonstration in Rio de Janeiro

Support of Brazil's entrance into the war against Germany and Italy was immediate among the workers who turned out in the Brazilian metropolis in a spontaneous parade of thousands. Soldiers proudly held aloft banners as they passed the Catete Palace.

U. S. and Mexico Block Nazis On Cashing In Looted Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Behind the U. S.-Mexican agreement to prohibit circulation within Mexico of American currency — except $2 bills, silver dollars and coins—is the dramatic story of a determined attempt to end Mexico's being used as a clearing house for United States currency looted by the Axis in Europe.

The decree, which represents a new phase of co-operation between the United States and Mexico, makes it a criminal offense in Mexico to possess American currency 30 days after publication of the order.

The step seeks to offset Nazi efforts to utilize every available channel for exploiting the vast sums of U. S. currency seized in conquered European countries. This money has been used for running the Axis war machine and for carrying on propaganda and espionage in Latin America.

Mexico, in the last weeks, had been added to the chain of countries through which the Nazis were passing this currency back to the U. S. Treasury Department for redemption. The decree represents one of a series of steps Washington has taken to dam up the tide of reputedly fabulous sums flowing back from Europe.

The measure will take out of circulation all American currency except $2 bills, silver dollars and fractional coins. The $2 bill is to be found both in the United States and abroad in such small numbers that officials believe it safe to assume the Nazis could hold only an inconsiderable sum.

Of the $2,500,000 in the Bank of Mexico, only $400 was found to be in $2 bill denominations, a situation which typifies the scarcity in Europe. Because it was considered desirable to keep some U. S. currency in circulation, this relatively rare token was chosen.

Mexico came to the foreground as a dumping ground for Nazi funds after the May 19 decree, passed by Washington. In this, Washington refused, under certain stipulations, to accept U. S. dollars coming from South America.

The story goes back further than this, however, to last March, when a similar decree was passed regarding dollars coming from Europe. This first set-back to the Axis bonanza made it necessary for the holder of any dollars coming from Europe to the United States to prove they were not looted. During the period of proof, the money was held in the Federal Reserve Bank. This caused an immediate devaluation of the dollar on the European market, and set the Nazis to thinking up another method for making good their stolen largess.

With the loophole of South America still open, and communications through boat and plane available with certain countries, Nazi agents found an easy alternative. Dollars could be exchanged or sold in Switzerland, Portugal or Spain and sent to South America.

Money was exchanged in one of these neutral European countries at something like half its U. S. Treasury value. The intermediary could then sell it at a higher rate for shipment to America; and a still better rate would be realized in Argentina or Brazil or any of the other countries from which money was being sent directly to the United States. The gain all along the line was sufficiently tempting to attract many people.

That Argentina was the country being most used as a conduit for European money is indicated by what happened last April, following the March decree prohibiting entrance of U. S. money from Europe. During normal peacetime operations, some $20,000 to $50,000 came up monthly from the Argentine. During last April more than $900,000 were sent to Washington.

Then on May 19 Washington shut the door to South America, recognizing at the same time certain legitimate uses of U. S. dollars there and providing for these exceptions.

At this point Mexico entered the picture. Mexico's extensive border traffic, its proximity to and good relations with the United States offered an ideal means for quietly passing currency into the States. Also, once here, it could be used for propaganda; so to the Portugal (or Spain or Switzerland)-Argentina-U. S. A. chain, Mexico was inserted as a new link.

One method was to break up large sums arriving from Argentina into $250 packets—by this time the U. S. was allowing individuals to bring in only this maximum amount—and pass it across the border. On both sides of the border pesos and dollars circulate freely and the looted money could be easily mingled with the border commerce. On this kind of transaction the dealer is said to have realized as much as 40 to 50 per cent profit. Large sums of the money were being used to finance Axis underground activities, though Mexico was trying to control such funds by numerous measures.

Mexican and U. S. authorities deliberated carefully before passing the new ruling in order not to hurt, if possible, Mexico's tourist industry, already heavily cut into by the war.

Numerous control measures were considered, including allowance of tolerance of $99. The method resorted to in Hawaii in June was even considered: issuance of an entire new series of U. S. currency. This was done in Hawaii to forestall Japanese seizures similar to those of Germany in Europe. For Mexico, however, absolute prohibition or importation or exportation of U. S. currency, except the rare tokens, was finally chosen as the airtight method.

William P. McKenzie

William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., who is well known to Christian Scientists for his long and faithful service to The Mother Church in various capacities, passed on suddenly at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, yesterday.

Mr. McKenzie was born in Almonte, Ontario, Canada, and was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto University, Knox College, Toronto, and Auburn Theological Seminary. Following a brief pastorate in the Presbyterian church, Mr. McKenzie taught English literature and rhetoric at Rochester (New York) University. While engaged in this work he became interested in Christian Science.

He became a "First Member" of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1894, and in 1896, at the invitation of Mary Baker Eddy, he came to Boston to become a member of the committee which prepared the Bible Lessons for Christian Science services.

In 1898, by Mrs. Eddy's appointment, he became one of the original Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, serving until July, 1917, when he was appointed Editor of the Christian Science religious periodicals. He served in this position until March, 1920. He was again appointed a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in January, 1922, and served in that position until he retired to take up the duties of a Director of The Mother Church in September, 1932. Mr. McKenzie has also been one of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy since 1932.

When Mary Baker Eddy instituted The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in 1898, Mr. McKenzie was made one of its members, and he served in this capacity until 1915. He has twice served as President of The Mother Church in Boston. He was a pupil of Mary Baker Eddy in the last class taught by her, in 1898, and he has been active as a practitioner and teacher of Christian Science for many years.

Mr. McKenzie was a frequent contributor to the Christian Science periodicals, and his poems have brought healing and comfort to many. Several collections of his poefs have been published in book form, and seven of them were set to music and published in the 1932 edition of the Christian Science Hymnal.

Mr. McKenzie is survived by his wife, Mrs. Daisette D. S. McKenzie, who has for many years been an active worker with him in Christian Science. He is also survived by a son, G. Stuart McKenzie of Concord, Mass., and a sister, Mrs. Agnes Pritchard, of Cambridge, Mass.

The funeral service will be held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, Sept. 11, in the Storey Chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Syndicalism Law at Stake

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 9 (AP)—A battery of lawyers imported from the east, supported by briefs from seven national organizations, plead the cause today of four Communists given the limit under Oklahoma's stiff criminal syndicalism law.

The existence of the Communist Party in Oklahoma depends on the outcome of the appeal. The organization would be outlawed if the convictions were upheld, since legality of membership is one of the chief issues.

The chief question before the Criminal Court of Appeals resolves into this: Was the Bill of Rights trampled by the State or was it seized as a shield by the defendants for unlawful actions?

The defendants—Swart Robert Wood, State Party Secretary; his wife, Ina; Alan Shaw, local Party Secretary, and Eli Jaffee—were convicted two years ago of violating the Syndicalism Law and sentenced to 10-year prison terms and assessed $5,000 fines.

The International Labor Defense retained three New York lawyers, Samuel A. Neuburger, Herman Rosenfield, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio, to assist Stanley Belden of Oklahoma City in challenging the convictions and the far-reaching Criminal Syndicalism Law, enacted in 1919.

Mr. Wood was charged with circulating literature teaching Syndicalism and advocating violent methods of changing governmental forms. The other three were accused of membership in the Communist Party, which the prosecution represented as advocating such changes.

The prosecutions followed a raid on an Oklahoma City bookstore in which a dozen persons were detained and thousands of pieces of literature were seized.

A decision on the appeal is not expected for months.

In addition to the International Labor Defense, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyer's Guild and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties were permitted by the court to file briefs in behalf of the defendants.

Participating in the Federation's brief were the American Newspaper Guild, the League of American Writers, and the Books and Magazines Guild.

Willkie Consults Turkish Officials

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 9 (AP) Wendell L. Willkie, personal representative of President Roosevelt, called on Numan Menemenioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, and Fevki Chekmak, Chief of the General Staff, yesterday afternoon, but declined to discuss these meetings.

He is not expected to see the Turkish Prime Minister or President. They are touring the interior.

Mr. Willkie had a two-hour conference with United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, and also talked individually with United Nations representatives, including the British, Chinese, and Russian. He is expected to leave Thursday or Friday to continue his tour of Middle Eastern Capitals.

Canadian Major Killed In U. S. 'Chute Mishap

FORT BENNING, Ga., Sept. 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, Commandant of the Army Parachute School, announced today that Maj. Hilton D. Proctor, leader of a contingent of Canadian paratroopers, was killed in a jump here Monday when a transport plane sheared into his parachute.

The Army said announcement of the accident was withheld pending clearance with Canadian authorities.

Major Proctor came here three weeks ago with the Canadian group for training at the parachute school, and was to have returned to Canada to help train paratroopers in a new school there.

Moscow Press Features Churchill's War Review

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Soviet press published accounts of Prime Minister Churchill's war review before the British House of Commons prominently today, without editorial comment.

Pravda, Izvestia, and Red Star displayed the story at the top of their foreign news pages under two-column headlines.

Incumbents Lead in 9 State Primaries

By the Associated Press

Renomination appeared assured today to a wide majority of incumbents in national and state offices on the basis of unofficial returns from primary balloting in nine states. Georgia was voting today.

Democrats in Louisiana gave a sweeping victory to Senator Allen J. Ellender, former lieutenant of the late Huey P. Long, in yesterday's primaries, and in Minnesota, Republicans presented wide leads to renomination efforts of Gov. Harold E. Stassen and Senator Joseph H. Ball.

Louisiana

Mr. Ellender, backed by the old regular faction of New Orleans under Mayor Robert S. Maestri, stacked up 146,129 votes to 65,798 for E. A. Stephens, New Orleans automobile dealer, on the basis of unofficial returns from 1,118 of the 1,842 precincts. Nomination is tantamount to election.

Political observers interpreted the vote as a signal for a comeback of the old Long machine. Mr. Stephens had been a political ally of reform Gov. Sam. H. Jones, who defeated the Long machine two years ago. Governor Jones did not enter the campaign, however.

Overton Brooks and A. Leonard Allen, Representatives, were renominated without opposition in the fourth and eighth districts, respectively. Representative F. Edward Hebert defeated three candidates in the First District (New Orleans) by better than a four-to-one lead.

Minnesota

Unusual interest centered in the Minnesota primary because of Governor Stassen's assertion that he will enter the Navy next spring as a Lieutenant Commander. He was ahead handily and two men he sponsored politically amassed substantial leads for Republican nominations on the basis of incomplete unofficial returns.

Senator Joseph H. Ball, former St. Paul newspaper reporter whom Governor Stassen appointed to the Senate in 1940, led a field for three for the Senatorial nomination; and Ed Thye, Northfield farmer Mr. Stassen picked to carry on "when I leave," was in the van in a field of eight seeking the Lieutenant Governorship nomination.

In the Farmer Labor column, former Gov. Elmer Benson, who also had served a short time in the Senate by appointment, led the field for his Party's Senatorial nomination. Former Gov. Hjalmar Petersen, heading a faction contesting with the Farmer Labor Association Mr. Benson heads for control of the party, held a lead over other candidates for the third-party nomination for Governor.

Democratic candidates for major office, headed by Ed Murphy of St. Paul for Senator and John D. Sullivan of St. Paul for Governor, were without primary opposition.

Colorado

Senator Ed C. Johnson, who backed Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana as a presidential candidate in 1940, ran up close to a 3-to-2 lead today in his Democratic Senatorial nomination race with Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard of the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Hilliard, who voted in the House of Representatives against United States entry into world war I, charged in the campaign that Mr. Johnson was a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist and urged unstinting support of President Roosevelt in prosecuting the war.

Returns from 1,242 of 1,669 precincts gave Mr. Johnson 30,521 and Mr. Hilliard 20,975.

Making no reply to Mr. Hilliard's criticism, Mr. Johnson remained in Washington, declaring he was "too busy helping . . . win the war" to make any campaign. Mr. Johnson sponsored in the Senate legislation boosting pay of servicemen.

Gov. Ralph L. Carr won the Republican Senatorial nomination without contest.

Nominees for four Colorado Congressional seats and for a Senate vacancy formed by the passing of Alva B. Adams, Democrat, were unopposed.

Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Republican serving an interim appointment in Adams' seat, and James Marsh, Denver Democrat, will contend for the short term in November.

Not One Republican On Arkansas Ballot

By the Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 9

Arkansas' November general election ballot this year will be without a Republican nominee for State or district office.

Wallace Townsend, Republican National Committeeman for Arkansas, announced the G. O. P. State Committee had decided to send its money to doubtful States instead of conducting a campaign in the overwhelmingly Democratic State.

Mr. Townsend said similar action had been taken in 1918 and one other time since.

Arizona

Arizona Democrats nominated Representative John R. Murdock for a fourth term and appeared to have designated Richard F. Harless, Maricopa County attorney, for the State's new second seat in the House.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn was nominated for a second term over three opponents.

The State will have two representatives in 1943 for the first time and, because the Legislature failed to set up districts, both will be elected at large.

While 18 Democrats, two of them women, scrambled for the two Democratic nominations, Republicans, outnumbered seven to one in registrations, had no candidates in the primary.

Washington

In Seattle, returns assured renomination to four of Washington's five Democratic Representatives.

Criticism of isolationism votes before Pearl Harbor figured in three of the contests.

Representative Martin F. Smith of Hoquiam was the only incumbent who faced a serious threat, and he was pulling ahead in early returns Sept. 9 after having trailed in compilations for several hours the previous night.

Former United States Senator C. C. Dill, Representative John M. Coffee and Representative Knute Hill were well out front.

Vermont

United States Representative Charles A. Plumley took Republican renomination for Vermont's one House seat by nearly a two-to-one majority over Samual R. Ogden, architect and former State legislator.

Maryland

Democratic Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor and Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin, odds-on favorites from the start, rolled up landslide victories for gubernatorial nominations in Maryland's quietest primaries in years.

Mr. O'Conor, seeking a second term, held an eight-to-one edge over his nearest Democratic opponent, Thomas E. Cook of Frederick, and Mr. McKeldin was chosen by unofficial, incomplete returns to head the Republican ticket Nov. 3 by a six-to-one ratio over W. Pinkney West, Jr., also of Baltimore.

Georgia

In primary balloting, Georgia Democrats are determining outcome of Gov. George Eugene Talmadge's bid for a fourth term in a campaign chiefly concerned with his claims to white supremacy.

Both Mr. Talmadge and his opponent for the nomination, State Attorney General Ellis Arnall, claimed victory. Ten Representatives and a Senator, Richard B. Russell, Jr., seek renomination.

'Bundles' Women's Uniform To Cost Just Under $14

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—A new non-priority "home front uniform" for the 250,000 women volunteer workers in Bundles for America, Inc., has been officially adopted by that organization.

It is a trim Navy blue skirt, jacket and hat made of a synthetic fabric, fastened with plastic buttons. Cost, $13.90.

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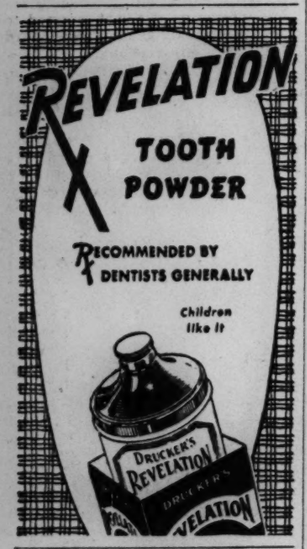

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Value of Possible Fall of Stalingrad to German Army Declared Overrated

Boston Gamut Of Courses In Schooling Line

Courses in practically everything from paper hanging to philately, and from golf to Gaelic are included in this year's "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston," the catalogue issued annually by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange in Cambridge.

There are 4,000 courses listed which are open to working men and women whether high school graduates or not. In a preface, the president of the Exchange, James Ford, writes, "There is no subject listed in this catalogue which does not have some bearing upon human relations, human aspirations and service."

"In time of war one should prepare for peace," he adds. "What is the democracy which we arm to defend? What are its essential principles? How can they be safeguarded for ourselves and people of other lands? To answer these questions, each citizen may well strengthen his understanding of civics, political science, history and international relations, with their ramifications in the fields of psychology, sociology, economics, education, law, ethics, and philosophy."

For those who are not certain which courses they can best study, the Exchange maintains a guidance service which is available to anyone without charge, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 9 to 12 Saturdays, at 678 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

Joseph M. Schenck Is Free on Parole

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—Joseph M. Schenck, former Chairman of the Board of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, was released Monday from the U. S. Correctional Institution here after having served four months and five days of his one year and one day sentence on his plea of guilty to a perjury charge.

Schenck, originally indicted on charges of income tax evasion, conspiracy and making false statements to government investigators, went on trial in New York City March 5, 1941, at which time the Government charged he owed $412,000 income taxes for the years 1935-36-37. He became eligible for parole Sept. 4 after one-third of his sentence was served.

Gas Rate Increase Rouses Cambridge

Cambridge City officials today vigorously opposed a proposed $162,000 rate increase sought by the Cambridge Gas Company, asserting that the rates would be out of line with President Roosevelt's Monday night fireside chat.

Under the proposed schedule, only domestic users would be forced to pay increased rates. Gordon Howie, General Manager and Vice-President of the concern, said domestic users at present do not pay their way. On the other hand, commercial rates would be reduced under the schedule.

Associated Press

Patsy Still Clings to His Bottle

Mary Lane Wells holds the nursing bottle filled with milk for Patsy, a colt at Holiday Farm, Medfied, Mass.

Give This 'Baby Boy' a Name And Win $25 War Bond

This is the story of a baby with no name.

He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on St. Valentine's Day. He will be seven month sold next Monday.

That's sort of a long time, you know, to be hanging around without a name. It hasn't interfered with his growth, however. This youngster already stands five and a half feet high, weighs 400 pounds, and has two humps.

Yes, you've guessed it. He's a camel! And he's coming to Boston. He's coming to Boston to belong to all little boys and girls in the city. He will live at the Franklin Park Zoo as its first and only camel.

Bue he wants a name. And he's asking every boy and girl in New England between five and 15 to give him one.

He (now you see how tiresome it is to be called just "he") is to be the gift of the Aleppo Temple of the Shrine to the Zoo and the children of Boston. And to add to the fun, they are sponsoring a camel-naming contest.

Youngsters, if you're between the ages of five and 15—not under five or over your 15th birthday—you may try your hand at naming a camel—your camel. The contest rules say, write down your name, age, and complete address on a sheet of paper. Then write down your name for the camel.

After that—now listen closely—you must write a letter of not more than 25 words on "Why the Zoo should have a camel." You may suggest as many names as you like, but remember that a 25-word letter must accompany each one.

If your name is the one chosen by the judges, you will be awarded a $25 war bond. Second prize winner will receive $10 in war stamps. Third prize will be $5 in war stamps. Fifty prizes of $1 each will also be awarded, and 50 pairs of general admission tickets to the Shrine circus, to be held at the Boston Garden the week of Sept. 28 and through Oct. 4.

The camel will be officially presented to the Zoo at the Shrine Hamid-Morton three-ring circus, and the camel-naming contest opens today. It closes on Saturday, Sept. 19, at noon. Entries should be addressed to: Camel Naming Contest, 97 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Busses Shunned As War Workers Use Private Cars

A public transportation company on the South Shore reported today that private auto owners were consistently outbidding its special rates for carrying war workers.

The unique war-transportation problem presented itself simultaneously with the estimate of rationing officials that as many as 80 per cent of the automobiles now carrying Fore River workers may be forced off the road next April by a lack of tires.

The Company revealed that a special bus was put on to carry war workers to their employment in the adjoining community. The bus would carry as many men as eight or ten cars and it was hoped thereby to save considerable gasoline and tires. The number of passengers, however, was ridiculously low, only four or five men using the bus each day. It was discovered, according to the report, that private auto owners were offering better service at lower cost.

Casualty List Number 11 Issued by Navy Department

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Navy Department yesterday made public its casualty list number 11, covering the period from Aug. 13 to Aug. 30, inclusive. The list was compiled Sept. 2.

Massachusetts

Officers

Missing (With Next of Kin)

Crocker, Frederick Gresley, lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary Jane C. Crocker, Milton.

Martin, Edwin Prather, lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Agatha Mercier Martin, Pittsfield.

Smith, Stephen William, Jr., lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Ina Seaver Smith, Brookline.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Brunell, John Irving, aviation machinist's mate, second class; father, William A. Brunell, Worcester.

Hatch, Howard Marshall, seaman, first class; uncle, Frederick W. Blanchard, Quincy.

Sawyer, Warren Arthur, seaman, first class; guardian, Franklin Louis Sutton, Athol.

Sieruta, Zigmund, shipfitter, third class; father, Frank Sieruta, Northampton.

Sweeney, Arthur Joseph, aviation machinist's mate, third class; father, Daniel A. Sweeney, Salem.

Wounded

Sypko, Michael, Jr., aviation machinist's mate, third class; father, Michael Sypko, Sr., Somerset.

Missing

Bernard, Sidney Walker, seaman, second class; guardian, Marion A. Joyce, Boston.

Berthel, Paul Frederick, seaman, second class; guardian, Harold G. Berthel, Lawrence.

Borucki, Walter John, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Anna Borucki, Holyoke.

Boulay, Rennie David, fireman, third class; father, David Boulay, Fitchburg.

Brown, Medwell Henry, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Grace E. Chase, Roslindale.

Buksa, Daniel, seaman, second class; father, Michael Buksa, Pittsfield.

Bumpus, Roland Lewis, Jr., seaman, second class; wife, Mrs. Alice Augusta Bumpus, Weston.

Carbone, Alexander, fireman, third class; father, Salbato Carbone, East Boston.

Carey, Francis William, Coxswain; father, William Henry Carey, Dorchester.

Clausen, Robert Bates, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Hilda Louise Clausen, River Street, Hyde Park.

Clockedile, Harold Roy, seaman, second class; father, Leroy T. Clockedile, Paxton.

Collins, John Joseph, seaman, second class; father, Thomas Collins, Springfield.

Collins, Norman Adrien, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Blanch Krall, Holyoke.

Conlin, John William, Jr., seaman, second class; father, John William Conlin, Sr., Roxbury, Boston.

Corsi, Dominic Anthony, seaman, second class; father, Anthons Corsi, North Adams.

Costa, Antone, Jr., seaman, first class; father, Antone Costa, Sr., Fall River.

Cote, George Napoleon, seaman, second class; father, George B. Cote, Feeding Hills.

Coughlin, John James, Jr., seaman, second class; father, John Coughlin, Brockton.

Greene, Arthur Lawton, Jr., fire controlman, second class; wife, Mrs. Theo. P. Greene, North Attleboro.

Henze, Frederick Augustus, Jr., chief yeoman; mother, Mrs. Sadie Amelia Henze, Worcester.

Korzi, Leon, watertender, second class; father, Peter Korzi, Hatfield.

Lavoie, Clayton Lewis, seaman, second class; father, Joseph L. Lavoie, South Natick.

Morse, William Herbert, soundman, third class; father, Herbert O. Morse, Dracut.

Nelson, Hilmer John, seaman, second class; father, John Nelson, Gardner.

Smith, W. K., Jr., fireman, first class; wife, Mrs. Helen Smith, Boston.

New Hampshire

Officers

Missing

King, Charles Joseph, lieutenant; aunt, Mrs. M. L. Hunt, Manchester.

Enlisted Personnel

Missing

Bradford, Russel Alger, motor machinist's mate, second class, mother, Mrs. Susie Bradford Setzer, Mt. Vernon.

Snow, Irvine Crowell, shipfitter, second class; brother, Mr. Fred A. Snow, Concord; aunt, Mrs. Cathrine Gammon, Alton Bay.

Rhode Island

Officers

Killed

Jordan, Raymond Edward, Ensign; wife, Mrs. Irene Jordan, Quonset Point.

Enlisted Personnel

Missing

Cloutier, Irenee Norman, seaman, second class; father, Mr. Aldor Joseph Cloutier, Providence.

Richardson, Raymond Clifford, seaman, second class; father, Mr. James Henry Richardson, Providence.

Rittmann, Robert Phillip, torpedoman, first class; father, Mr. Charles Rittmann, Cranston.

Vermont

Officers

Dead

Allard, Clayton, machinist; parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Allard, Springfield.

Enlisted Personnel

Missing

Bliss, Irving Coleman, seaman, second class; father, Mr. Percy Irving Bliss, Ascutney.

Connecticut

Officers

Missing

Haynsworth, William McCall, Jr., commander; wife, Mrs. Ruth Danielson Haynsworth, Rowayton.

Smith, Stephen William, Jr., lieutenant; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen W. Smith, Sr., Hamden.

Enlisted Personnel

Dead

Varrett, John Francis, radio man, 1st class; wife, Mrs. Edna Florence Varrett, New London.

Milardo, Theodore, machinist mate, 2nd class; father, Emanuel Milardo, Middletown.

Swanson, Carl Arthur, coxswain; wife, Mrs. Irene Anna Swanson, Norwich.

Missing

Burynski, Joseph John, seaman, 2nd class; mother, Mrs. Anna S. Marcinczyk, Bridgeport.

Petreycik, John Stephan, aviation radio man, 1st class; father, Michael Petrsycik, Bridgeport.

Eleven Attorneys Admitted to Bar

Eleven attorneys were admitted to practice before the United States District Court in Boston yesterday as the fall term of the court was formally opened.

Among the new attorneys eligible to practice in the Federal Court was Francis E. Cassidy of Webster, County Commissioner for Worcester County and a candidate for Congress to fill the seat of Representative Joseph E. Casey who is seeking the party nomination for the Senate.

Seated on the bench for the formal opening of the term were Judge George C. Sweeney, Senior Justice of the Federal District Court, Judge Francis J. W. Ford, who welcomed the new lawyers, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, who administered the oath to the new men, and Judge Arthur D. Healey.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday September 10

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Programs in English. RKK, 6.1 meg., 36.8 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia this Week." VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—War Production Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Fourth and Fifth Acts of Gounod's "Faust." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W6XB Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"The King's Men."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W2XB, Boston (46.3), and W2XR, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:30 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—Dance orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Army All-Stars-Detroit Lions Football Game.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—"Rhythm Front"; Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Or.; Songs.

By a Staff Photographer

Registering for the U. S. Merchant Marine

Many Merchant Marine officers and seamen have appeared at the office of the United States Employment Service in Boston recently and indicated their willingness to return to the sea when and if their Government needs them to help man the ever expanding merchant fleet.

This launched, in the Boston area, a nation-wide registration of men with maritime experience in order that the Government may determine how many experienced men are available. Registration continues to Sept. 18.

Russian Authority Talks to Rotarians

Even if the German armies successfully storm Stalingrad, interrupt Volga communications, and gain an important manufacturing center, they will still not have reached 80 per cent of Russia's oil, which lies south of the Caucasus, Dr. Michael Karpovich, Harvard University Russian authority, declares.

"I think there is a general tendency to overemphasize the 'catastrophic' significance of the possible fall of Stalingrad," Dr. Karpovich, Russian-born Associate Professor of History, told the Kiwanis Club at yesterday's weekly meeting.

"It may be wishful thinking, moreover, but I still think Stalingrad may be saved in the 11th hour, just as Moscow was saved," he declared.

Dr. Karpovich came to the United States in 1917 as a member of the Russian Embassy, and has remained here since that time. He was a part of the diplomatic service of the Kerensky Government, which was in power briefly between the overthrow of the Czarist regime and the advent of the Communist dictatorship.

First Allegiance

Declaring that his first allegiance was to the United States, the noted Harvard authority spoke "as a Russian and as an American." He has received his first American citizenship papers and expects to become a citizen in a few months.

"In order to reach by far the greater portion of Russian oil, which is not north but south of the Caucasus mountain range," Dr. Karpovich said, "Hitler must either cross or by-pass these peaks.

"I am sure the Russians are holding an army in reserve south of the Caucasus which may be merged into an Anglo-American-Russian front to challenge Hitler when he makes such an attempt.

"No matter what happens to Stalingrad, I do not believe the Germans can reach Baku this winter."

The Harvard authority added that although the prevailing tendency of newspaper and radio commentators was to exaggerate the military significance of the struggle for Stalingrad, it was also possible to err on the side of minimizing this battle.

Long Detour

If the great Volga city falls, he pointed out, Russian communication lines will be forced to "take a long detour" through the Caspian Sea to the Ural Mountains and north to central Russia.

"This would be a grave tragedy, even though it would not result in the complete severance of oil supply lines," he stated.

Dr. Karpovich said he felt the 20-year Anglo-Russian Treaty of Alliance and the simultaneous United States-Russian agreement constituted "a landmark in the history of international relations."

The agreements will successfully "liquidate the unfortunate 25-year inheritance of mutual estrangement" between Russia and the capitalist countries, he predicted, declaring that the agreements were founded on the rock of mutual interest and growing "psychological community."

"The tremendous apparatus of Russian propaganda has been directed for many months toward the aim of creating friendly feeling toward the democracies," he pointed out, "and this cannot help but change the thinking of the Russian people."

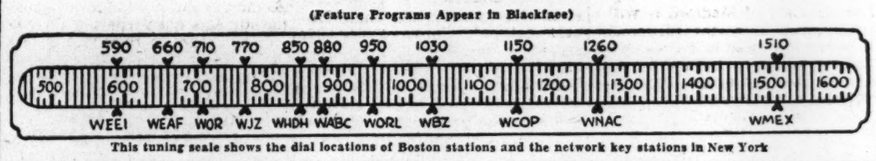
Longshoremen Seek Pay Increases

Negotiations looking to wage increases to cover the advancing cost of living were opened today by the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the steamship operators.

Delegates from Boston and other New England seaports attending the meetings, which are being held in New York, include Donald J. Donovan, Boston, Vice-President of the I. L. A. The existing two-year working agreement, which took effect one year ago, runs until September, 1943, but it contains a clause allowing either side to reopen the wage issue at the end of one year.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

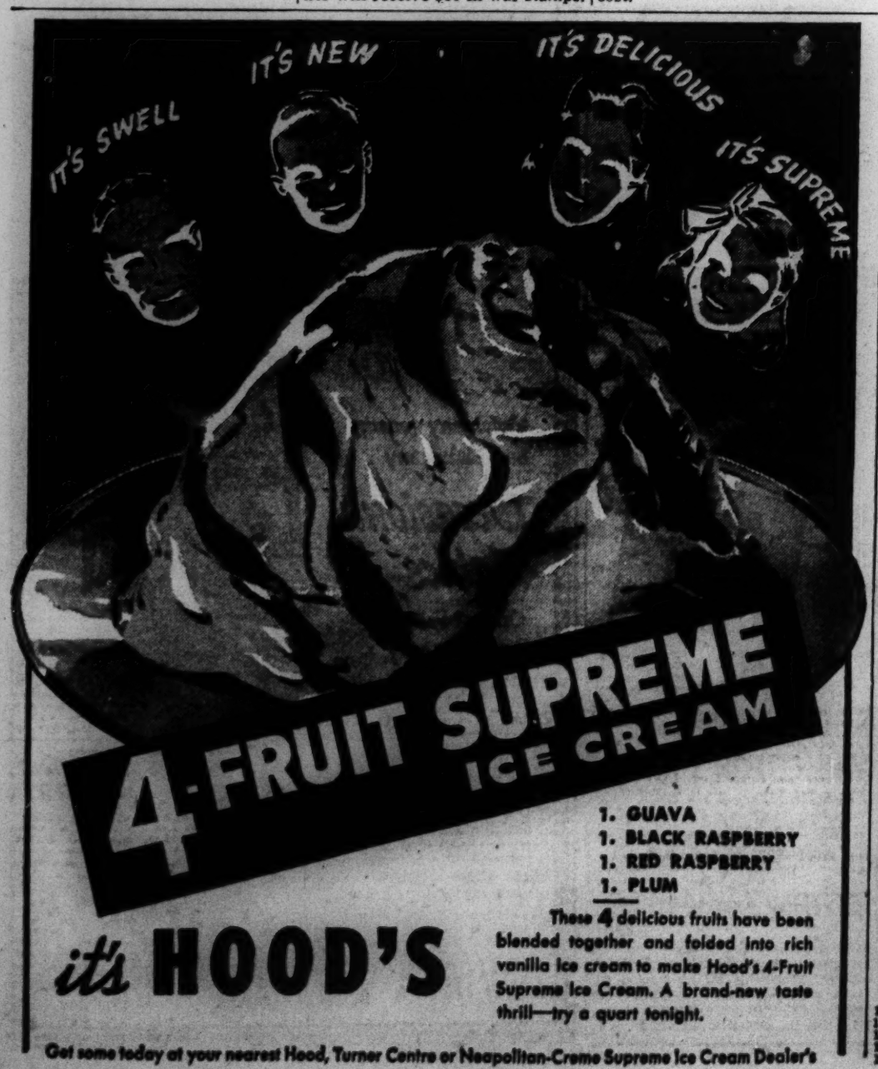


This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk...	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling ...	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15	News; Hollywood ..	Prescott's Holiday	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Mutual Goes Calling ...	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30	Columbia Concert	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family .	"Shady Valley Folks" ..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Orchestra	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness" ..	"Shady Valley Folks" ..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Walter Compton, news .	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Victory at Home...	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Musical program	recordings .....
4:30	United We Stand...	Club Matinee; News....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports comments	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Walter Gross' Or..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Jack MacLean's Orch.	recordings .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music..... International Fiesta	"When a Girl Marries". "Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee ..... Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety show .....
5:15					
5:30	"Follies": "Post"..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"Superman"; sketch ..	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music .	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00	Comment; News	News Service; Sports....	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Talk; Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup	Political Talk .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	Political talk; Music....	Political Talk .....
7:30	'Green Valley, USA'	"The Lone Ranger";	Political Talk	Network Program	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	Dramatic sketch ..	Western drama	Frontline Headlines	Political Talk	"Your Army" .....
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Earl Godwin, News.....	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music .....
8:15	Conner; orchestra.	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Political Talk	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Drama Shop: About
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Lions football game....	Today .....
9:00	E. P. Thomas, talk.	Political Talk	"Those We Love": dra-	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Musical program ..	Dixieland Band	matic serial	Lions football game....	Album .....
9:30	Share Your Birth-	Danny Thomas Show;	"Mr. District Attorney":	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Classical Album .....
9:45	day; Music	orch.; songs; comedy..	dramatic sketch; orch.	Lions football game....	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music:	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Army All-Stars-Detroit	News reports; Defense..
10:15	"Martha"	National Radio Forum..	Musical Knowledge	Lions football game....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Labor in the War"	National Radio Forum..	Kay Kyser's College of	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Harry James' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Lions football game....	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music ...	News Service	Music You Want.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music; orchestra .	Music; News	News Service	chestra; songs	Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Recital	.....
7:15	'Commuters' Special	Newscast	Music; News	News comment	.....
7:30	Music; Talk; News	Religius Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World..	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands...	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands...	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music.....	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Organ; Political Talk ..	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Burl Ives, songs....	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News....	Studio speaker .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Roy Porter, News....	"Bachelor's Children"..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama...	Political Talk	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Radio Chapel	Serial Drama	Dramatization	Marie Mason" .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	Parade of Nations.....	"Road of Life"; sketch..	New England Cupboard.	Musical Program .....
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Parade of Nations.....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	United War Fund	"Against the Storm"...	"Yankee House Party";	Chauncy Olcott, songs..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dance Orchestra	"David Harum"; sketch.	variety show, with orch.	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Beake Carter, News....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Words and Music.....	Organ Recital; Talk....	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk..	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; speakers; music.	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlton, talk...	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Summer Serenade	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Words and Music"....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	"Gypsy Strings"	News Service	Cedric Foster	Popular vocalists .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Agricultural Talk	'Light of the World': sk.	First baseball game Bos-	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	"Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	ton Braves-Cincinnati	Story program .....
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music.....	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Reds	Ruth Gevalt, songs.....
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	First baseball game Bos-	News Service .....
3:00	David Harum: sk...	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Martin"; sketch.	ton Braves-Cincinnati	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15	News; Hollywood ..	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Reds	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30	U. S. Navy Band...	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	U. S. Navy Band..	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"..	Second baseball game	Wartime Buying; Orch..
4:00	News Service	News	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Reds	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Jobs for Victory....	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Raymond Scott's or.	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game....	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music..... International Fiesta	"When a Girl Marries". "Portia Faces Life"....	Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Terry O'Toole's Variety Show .....
5:15					
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"Superman"; sketch ...	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports Comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Concert	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time.....
6:30	Frazier Hunt; News	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid..	Press Roundup	Political Talk .....
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Musical Program	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Political Talk	Political Talk .....
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours" .	Political Talk; Music...
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Political talk; Music	Hawk's Quiz Show	"Confidentially Yours"	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	The Stoneham Plan:	Earl Godwin, News.....	Frank Morgan; Meredith	Network Program	Pete Hermans' Orchestra
8:15	speeches; reports .	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Political Talk	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	Political Talk; Concert ..	"Aldrich Family," serial	"It Pays to Be Ignorant";	"Songs of the Range"..
8:45	Death Valley; News	Concert Under the Stars	"Aldrich Family," serial	Howard-Shelton; quiz ..	"Songs of the Range"..
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Program	"What Price Victory?";	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records ..
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	from Harvard Uni-	Borge; Merry Macs;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	Classical Album .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	versity; Comedians	guests; comedy; orch.	edy; orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00	"The First Line"...	News Here and Abroad.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Network Sports	News report; Defense..
10:15	"The First Line" ..	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Jack Haley, guest; or...	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Jesse M. Jones.....	"The Little Show".....	"Today's News in the	Network Sports	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	Making"; dramatiset'ns	Network Sports	Hal MacIntyre's Orch..
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rosh Hoshannah ...	News	Music You Want.....	Ernie Herscher's Orch..	Henchman" .....
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Del Castino's Orchestra.	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Works of Music..	Premiere "Count Me In"	News Service	Del Casino's Orchestra.	Day's End; News.....



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Few Battles for Places on Bay State Ticket—Films in Prospect for Boston

N. H. Town Ready to Meet Fuel Shortage

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9—There is quite a story behind the revelation that the town of Marlow, New Hampshire, is prepared to meet the fuel shortage this coming winter. Walter Breckenridge, acting manager of the Ashuelot Forest Owners' Co-operative, served as chairman of the committee that pushed the program in Marlow. Five installations have been made of sawdust burning stokers and all but two families in the town will burn wood this winter. Through community enterprise each of the homes in this town have six cords of wood ready for use this winter. State officials are encouraging other communities to take like steps. And authorities are pointing out that there is practically no cord wood available at the present time and that before the end of October much more must be cut in order to be of value this winter.

Gasoline Tax

New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax or road toll is now running about 35 per cent below the same period of 1941, according to figures released by State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball. The income from this source in the first seven months of 1942 was only slightly below that of 1941 because of large revenue for the first of the year. In January, 1942, this source of revenue produced $435,760.72 as compared with $263,412.46 for the previous January. It is considered probable that as the war continues the rate of gasoline tax revenue reduction will increase even more, possibly to as much as 40 or 45 per cent. The State Highway Department will feel that effect of the drop in the gas tax as it receives this revenue after fixed deductions for the Motor Vehicle and State Police Departments. The Highway Department expects that its elimination of new construction will offset the reduction in revenue.

WPA Workers

James P. Quinn, New Hampshire administrator for the WPA, reports that approximately 97 per cent of 1,500 certified WPA workers who satisfactorily completed an intensive national defense vocational training course, have entered private employment. The administrator says that less than 50 of the trainees remain on WPA rolls and that many of the 50 are awaiting calls to war industry. Approximately 75 women have been trained in machine shop practice at vocational schools in Laconia, Concord, Berlin and Lebanon. A number of them, according to the WPA administrator, are now employed as machine operators within the State.

Herbs Growing

New Hampshire farmers only need a co-operative to tap a profitable new source of agricultural revenue by growing herbs, in the opinion of Forest L. Kibbee, authority on herbs. The European war has cut off extensive foreign supplies of herbs. But unlike the rubber and tin problems, the herbs can be, and are in many cases, raised right here in this country. The chief problem is that of equipment and skilled technique to handle the herbs in preparation for the market. This is where the need for co-operatives come into the picture, according to Mr. Kibbee. The co-operative could give still further aid to herb growers by handling their market problem. Prices are said to be attractive but largely dependent upon offerings being sufficiently large to attract the better buyers.

Tobacco Tax

New Hampshire revenue from the State tobacco products tax is showing a slight decrease. For the first two months of the new fiscal year, July and August, the revenue from this source amounted to $114,920.13 as compared with $123,593.61 for the same two months of 1941. This tax, which last year brought about a million dollars into the State Treasury, was enacted several years ago to take the place of the State Tax on real estate which had run from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000 a year.

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By a Staff Photographer

Lecture and Refreshments for Cambridge Apartment Folk

Setting aside each Tuesday evening as "Gas Rationing Night," residents of the Riverside Apartment House, Cambridge, have inventoried their various abilities and are providing their own home-grown entertainment, with illustrated lectures and parties in the main lobby of the building Their policy of "a nickel a night" provides grape juice and cookies as light refreshments after the entertainment. Last night Prof. Frederick K. Morris, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of geology (shown in inset), gave an illustrated lecture on the topography of the Far East. These stay-at-home-and-save-gasoline programs, now in their sixth week, with every promise of continuing all the coming winter, were originated by one of the residents, Samuel A. Gurvitz, shown at extreme right.

Primary Contests Are Scarce For Offices Below Governor

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

War-caused lack of voter interest in general in primary politics is sharply high lighted in Massachusetts by the absence of Democratic contests for party nominations for the important posts of Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

In the usual election year, Democrats wage multi-candidate fights for every State-wide office nomination, although within the Republican Party it is not extraordinary for incumbents to have no opposition for renomination.

Following the regular G. O. P. pattern, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, are unopposed for renomination. Mr. Cahill is seeking a third term. Mr. Bushnell is up for a second term.

On the Democratic side, Mayor John C. Carr of Medford is without opposition for the Lieutenant Governor nomination, for which he was a close runner-up in a six-man contest two years ago. James E. Agnew, former Boston City Councilor, is the unopposed Democratic candidate for Attorney General.

Although the Democrats are satisfied to let the party nominations for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General go uncontested, three aspirants are in the field for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State.

Three Newcomers

But even that nomination is allowed to go to anyone of three candidates who are newcomers to the State-wide office field. They are Joseph J. Buckley of Boston, Leo A. Gosselin of Bellingham and John D. O'Brien of Boston.

Perhaps one factor underlying lack of leader interest in the contest is that Frederic W. Cook, Republican Secretary of State, has monotonously turned aside all opposition for more than 20 years, even in 1934 when a Democratic surge swept all State-wide offices except that of Secretary of State.

Since 1921 Mr. Cook has held the office of Secretary of State. In recent years he has done little campaigning for himself, devoting his efforts to gaining election of the entire Republican State ticket So successful has this strategy been that the name of Frederic W. Cook is now considered magic in attracting voters. In fact, it is said that voters have gained the habit of voting for Mr. Cook and it is hard to break.

In 1940 Mr. Cook polled the highest vote ever obtained by a candidate for State office, 1,052,390 votes, only 24,132 less thas the total piled up by President Roosevelt in establishing the all-time Massachusetts high for all offices. This Cook feat was established despite the fact that the Secretary of State office is well down on the ballot and many voters are inclined to ignore offices below the top.

Seem Disinterested

In the Democratic contest, a prediction as to the winner is impossible. Democratic leaders appear entirely disinterested in the Secretary of State contest. Many leaders profess that they do not know any of the three candidates.

Mr. Buckley never before has been a candidate for public office, although he has actively campaigned for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

Mr. O'Brien, match-maker for the Boston Boxing Association, has never held public office.

In central Massachusetts Mr. Gosselin, the third Democratic candidate, is Town Clerk and Town Counsel of Bellingham. He is also a member of the Bellingham School Committee.

But, with the last week of the primary campaign already underway, the three candidates are almost completely unknown to the average voter. Even a whirlwind campaign from now until September 15 will not alter the situation appreciably.

Boston Public Schools Open On Thursday

The doors of 265 Boston schools will open tomorrow as 108,500 pupils return from the summer vacation. Co-operating with the Federal Government's request to ease the burden on transportation, five of the schools in Boston will begin morning sessions at 10 a. m., and close at 3:30 p. m. These are English, Girls' High, Commerce, Girls' Latin and Public Latin schools.

Superintendent Arthur L. Gould announces that during the summer the Board of Superintendents have been at work on curricula. Emphasis will be placed on mathematics, science, and geography. "Defense mathematics" will be taught in the 12th grade to pupils who have successfully pursued one year of algebra and of plane geometry. The course is designed for students not preparing for college but eager to remedy any lack in mathematics, as a preparation for military service or war industry.

Cambridge Tally

Cambridge police went out today with note pads and pencils to make a systematic search for ancient cars to boost the collection of scrap for the city. They had specific instructions from Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy to make a record of the type and age of every old jalopy and its location. The officers were to judge whether a machine had appeared to have outlived its usefulness.

'Gas' Book Theft To Federal Jury

Results of an OPA investigation into the theft and sale of gasoline ration books, some of which allegedly sold for $21 in a "black market" were presented to a Federal Grand Judy today by United States Attorney E. J. Brandon.

Inspectors of the OPA reported that three youths had admitted unlawfully taking of 750 gasoline ration books, including many of the "C" type from the office of the South Boston Ration Board, on Aug. 14. The youths allegedly sold "C" books for various prices ranging from $2 to $21 and in three cases gave "A" books free with "C" book sales.

A number of persons in Greater Boston are involved in the sale of stolen books, according to John M. Russell, Massachusetts OPA enforcement attorney. Police raided a South Boston house yesterday and recovered a number of ration books said to be stolen but not yet sold.

Frank L. Simpson New Suffolk Dean

The appointment of Professor Frank L. Simpson to be Dean of Suffolk University Law School was announced today by Dr. Gleason L. Archer, President of the school.

Professor Simpson is the author of "Simpson's Massachusetts Law," widely used by students and lawyers.

Plumley's Naming Same As Election

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9 (AP)—United States Representative Charles A. Plumley, Republican, appeared sure today of returning to Vermont's one seat in the National House on the basis of his top-heavy victory yesterday in the one State-wide contest in an ultra-quiet State primary.

Unofficial returns from all of Vermont's 246 cities and towns gave Plumley 20,065 votes to 10,789 for Samuel R. Ogden, war veteran, architect, and former State Legislator, who has helped promote his area as a vacation spot and even has served as a blacksmith in his tiny home town of Landgrove.

The square-jawed Plumley, a veteran of nine years in Congress, carried 13 of the State's 14 counties, losing only Rutland. The Republican nomination for a top State-wide office in Vermont long has been tantamount to election, but the primary vote was the lightest in years. In one entire county—Grand Isle—only 183 votes were cast, 37 of them for Mr. Ogden.

Plumley will be opposed in the November elections by John B. Candon, who was unopposed for the Democratic Congressional nomination. Mr. Plumley defeated Mr. Candon in 1936.

All other Republican and Democratic nominees for major offices were named without opposition. Gov. William H. Wills thus will seek re-election against the opposition of Park H. Pollard, Democrat. There is no senatorial contest in Vermont this year.

The Plumley-Ogden contest was waged on domestic issues. Mr. Plumley campaigned hardly at all, contenting himself mainly with sending out reprints from the Congressional Record concerning his political beliefs and actions. Mr. Ogden hit at Mr. Plumley's farm and labor policies, and argued that he had not worked for the best interest of his State.

The approximately 31,000 votes cast yesterday compared to the more than 60,000 polled by Mr. Plumley when he was unopposed in the 1940 primary and to the more than 44,000 cast in the Republican Congressional primary in 1938.

Coletti Lecture At Art Museum

Joseph Coletti, Boston sculptor, will give a free, illustrated lecture on contemporary sculpture, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 4:30 p. m. He is a Harvard graduate and spent two years abroad under the Sachs Fellowship. He was a pupil and assistant of John Singer Sargent and worked with him in modeling the reliefs included in the murals over the main stairway of the Museum, and those at the Boston Public Library.

Among Mr. Coletti's works are the Archibald Cary Coolidge Memorial at the Widener Library, "Alma Mater" and "Columbia" for the Harvard War Memorial, and the much discussed figures on the chapel at St. George's School, Newport, R. I., contemporary subjects done in the Gothic manner.

Three Plays for Boston

"The Damask Cheek," starring Flora Robson, will have its world premiere at the Plymouth Theater in Boston on Monday evening, Oct. 5. The play, by John van Druten and Lloyd Morris, is concerned with an Englishwoman who comes to New York in 1909 in search of a husband. It is being produced by Dwight Deere Wiman.

A return engagement of "Life With Father" is reported in New York as a Bostonian prospect, with a tour starting in Hartford on Oct. 1 and the company coming to the Wilbur Oct. 5. Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore, it is said, are likely to have the leads.

"Guest in the House," one of last season's plays in New York, is announced for the Plymouth, starting on Monday, Oct. 26. Nancy Kelly, returning from the movies, will be starred in the production by Stephen and Paul Ames. Louise Campbell will be featured.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dorothy Sarnoff, soprano, and Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano, will be guest soloists on "Great Moments in Music" when excerpts from Friedrich Von Flotow's opera "Martha" are presented. Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, sing the male roles. Miss Sarnoff's solo is "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer"; Mr. Peerce sings "None So Rare, None So Fair," and Robert Weede, "Search the World Over." Miss Sarnoff and Mr. Peerce sing the duet "Kind and Gentle Is the Stranger"; and the quartet sing "The Spinning Wheel" and "Nocturne." George Sebastian conducts the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Nicholas P. Morissey, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, speaks on "Free Labor Will Win," WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

E. P. Thomas, president of the Foreign Trade Council, is to speak on "New England's Interest in Foreign Trade," WEEI, 9 p. m.

Stage News

In addition to Aline MacMahon, who was announced last week for a leading part in Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," the Playwrights' Company has engaged William Prince, Mary Rolfe, Matt Crowley, James Monks, George Mathews, Joan Dolan, Toni Favor, Charles Ellis, Grover Burgess, Robert Williams and Carl Gose. "The Eve of St. Mark" will open at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, playing 12 performances and closing Saturday evening, Oct. 3. Broadway will see it on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7.

Leon Ames has been signed for the leading role in Tom Weatherly's production of the Eric Hatch comedy, "Little Darling." Rehearsals are scheduled to begin in mid-September with the prospect of an out-of-town opening in the week of Oct. 12.

Film stars Pat O'Brien, Harpo Marx, Jackie Cooper, and Bonita Granville have been added to the USO-Camp Shows list of volunteer entertainers who will perform for servicemen during September and early October.

'Priorities' on Parade' Due At the Paramount and Fenway

Two first-run films are announced to open Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. One of them is "Priorities on Parade," a musical film about a swing band, the members of which get jobs in a factory doing war work. Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, and Betty Rhodes are in the cast. The companion feature will be "Grand Central Murder," which, as its title indicates, is a mystery melodrama. Van Heflin and Sam Levene play the roles of a lawyer and a police inspector. Patricia Dane, Cecilia Parker, Virginia Grey, and Samuel S. Hinds are in the cast.

Continuing Films

At the Keith Memorial a fifth and final week is announced for "Pride of the Yankees," with Gary Cooper and Teresa Wright heading the cast. The companion feature at this theater is "Flying With Music," with Marjorie Woodworth.

At the Metropolitan a second week is scheduled for "Holiday Inn" in which Bing Croby and Fred Astaire sing and dance to music by Irving Berlin. "Dr. Broadway," with MacDonald Carey and Jean Phillips, is continuing as the second feature.

At the Fine Arts "The Story of the Vatican" is continuing for a fourth week, with "A Man to Remember" as the co-feature.

At the State and Orpheum "Somewhere I'll Find You," with Clark Gable and Lana Turner, and "Mr. Blabbermouth," a two-reeler on war gossip, will begin a second week Thursday.

War Bond Premiere

A single showing of "Wake Island is scheduled for Monday evening at the Metropolitan in connection with the Government war bond campaign. Admission to the show, which will start at 8:30 p. m., will be limited to those who purchase war bonds, with rates for seats ranging from a $100 bond to a $25,000 bond. In the cast of the film are Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston, MacDonald Carey, Albert Dekker, Walter Abel, William Bendix, and Barbara Britton. On the stage will be Dorothy Lamour. Showings of "Holiday Inn" will be cancelled for Monday evening but will be resumed Tuesday morning.

At RKO-Boston

Glenn Miller and his orchestra with a stage show featuring Al Bernie will be on the stage at the RKO Boston starting Friday. The feature film will be "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," described as a film of espionage in California. Preston Foster and Brenda Joyce head the cast.

At Old South Newsreel

John Vandercook is currently to be seen on the screen at the Old South Newsreel Theater in "Kaltenborn Edits the News." He considers the U. S. offensive in the Solomon Islands, the question of American supply routes to Russia, and the problem of a unified command for the United Nations. Tex McCrary is to be heard in "Your Ringside Seat." Other short subjects include "Parachute Athletes," "March on America," and "Quiz Kids."

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the short features at the Exeter will include "Invisible Agent," with Ilona Massey, Jon Hall, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and "This Time for Keeps," with Ann Rutherford and Robert Sterling.

The Government has lined up five pictures shortly to be released for distribution through the War Activities Committee. "Salvage," "Manpower Mobilization," "Paratroops," "Transportation" and a Disney Technicolor picture on Fats and Greases.

Entertainment Timetable

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Tonight at 8:30," featuring Robert E. Perry, Louise Kanasireff in three short Noel Coward plays: "Hands Across the Sea," "Fumed Oak" and "Ways and Means." 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 2, 5, 8:05. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:20, 9:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew. 1:05, 4:25, 7:55. "In Name Only," Carole Lombard, Cary Grant. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:35, 8:35.

Modern—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Fields. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Old South Newsreel—"March on America," John Vandercook." "Tex McCrary," "Parachute Athletes," "Quiz Kids," "Horton Hatches the Egg," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Paramount—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:00, 6:05, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage show: 11:35 a. m., 3, 6, 9:05.

Scollay—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:3 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March on America," "Training Parachuters," "Inside Fighting Russia," "Harvard Trains for the Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Steel for Victory," "Carnival in Brazil," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"Quentin Reynolds on Russia," "Dieppe Raid," U. S. S. Boston Launching," "Personalities in Sports," "Puppet Cartoon." 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carillo. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. "Not a Ladies' Man," 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Tremont—"Fantasia," 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Uptown—"You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Magnificent Ambersons," Douglas Costello. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 10:35 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Smart Aleck," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Bed Time Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. "Remember Pearl Harbor." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:17, 9:27. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Malsie Gets Her Man," Ann Sheridan. 2, 5, 8. "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Coolidge Corner: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, Jon Hall. 2:15, 6:10, 9:20. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 8.
University: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 3. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 3:12, 9:12. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON—Eglestom: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:14, 7, 9:37. "Stardust on Sage," Gene Autry. 2:08, 5:29.
Park: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?"

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsady. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 2:20, 8:15. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "On the Avenue," Madeleine Carroll, William Powell. "Special Investigator," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, 2:30, 6:25, 9:35. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:07, 8:04.

Maplewood: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:55, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:25, 9:30.
Strand: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:20, 8:25. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 1:48, 7:48.

MEDFORD—Felisway: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2:30, 8:20. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 4, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Southern. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Secret Agent of Japan," 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 8.
Strand: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Rubber Racketeer," R. Cortez. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Rubber Racketeer," R. Cortez. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez, Leo Carillo. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice, Leif Erikson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.
Strand: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Fifth Avenue Girl," Ginger Rogers, Walter Connolly. 2:02, 7:47. "Wuthering Heights," Merle Oberon, David Niven, Laurence Olivier. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Big Shot." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Syncopation," Adolph Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Larraine Day. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, Robert Benchley. "Yukon Patrol," Allan Lane, Lita Conway. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, 1:33, 5:13. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolph Menjou, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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Allied Drive in Mediterranean Due

Continued from Page 1

drawals and announced further gains in the central front offensive.

Russian troops dislodged the enemy from a fortified district west of Moscow and occupied three more settlements, it said. They were reported to have slain 400 Germans and captured prisoners and war supplies.

The German High Command announced that dominating heights in the fortified area west of Stalingrad had been captured by German forces after bitter fighting.

During the night, it was reported, Russian airfields east of the Volga and in Stalingrad itself were bombed by German planes.

More than 1,000 prisoners were claimed by the Nazis to have been captured along with 27 guns and an armored train in the capture of a height southeast of the naval base of Novorossisk. German bombers, it was said, sank a 500-ton transport in the Black Sea.

The communiqué said that 2,126 Russian tanks were destroyed in the Rzhev area from July 30 to Sept. 6.

Russians Repel Raids In Southwest Sector

Four successive assaults supported by massed planes were repulsed southwest of Stalingrad, Izvestia said. The Government newspaper said the aircraft "were literally hanging over our front line and bombing our positions," but the Russian forces waited them out and then arose to drive off the enemy land forces.

Red Star reported that a violent battle raged around the wedge which the Germans and Rumanians have thrust into this sector. The defense position was described as both strained and difficult. German tank charges against a Russian flank were declared unsuccessful.

Soviet resistance appeared firmer in the Mozdok district of the Central Caucasus, where a battle is under way south of the Terek River. The Russians were reported fighting to annihilate a German formation which crossed the river.

New Guinea:

Allies Slow Japanese In Mountain Pass

Allied forces have slowed up Japanese troops in the steep and rocky approaches to "the Gap"—a mountain pass 8,000 feet up on the Owen Stanley Range about 50 miles from the important Allied base at Port Moresby—and Australian troops have practically destroyed 700 Japanese troops in the Milne Bay area of New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

While General MacArthur's forces were thus tightening their grip on this northern bastion of Australia in the face of determined Japanese infiltration. Allied bombers and tropedo-carrying planes attacked Japanese warships supporting the invaders and probably damaged a destroyer.

Two Japanese warships, a cruiser and a destroyer, were discovered Monday near Normanby Island and atacked under poor weather conditions, a headquarters communiqué said. Fighter planes strafed the decks of the warcraft.

Two more attacks were made on the warships among the Tobriand Islands yesterday and it was there that a destroyer probably was hit.

Mediterranean Held Most Vital by Smuts

Recorded by CBS
Pretoria, S. Af.

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, said today that the Mediterranean was the most vital theater of the war and declared: "Unless North Africa is cleared up with the greatest decision, the resource of the United Nations' war effort will be in danger."

Field Marshal Smuts said that South Africans would be in every place where the security of Africa was menaced.

Weather conditions made observation of results difficult.

The warships apparently were those which shelled Allied positions Sunday in the Milne Bay area at the southeastern tip of New Guinea, where a Japanese landing force now has been practically destroyed, it was declared. This force was named the Kure No. 5 landing force, presumably after the Kure Naval Base near Nagasaki, Japan.

Japanese Casualties Estimated at 700

The Japanese casualties on this expedition were estimated at approximately 700 in the communiqué.

Nine Japanese bombers and five fighters attacked the Milne Bay positions yesterday, but damage and casualties were listed as slight.

A headquarters spokesman said the area of conflict there lies at an altitude of 6,000 feet in a pass which leads from Kokoda to Port Moresby. The fighting has been on the Kokoda side of the mountains and about 2,000 feet below "the Gap," which is virtually only a trail.

The supply problem is particularly difficult for both the Japanese and the Allied forces. Native carriers climb through steep, rugged terrain under extremely bad weather conditions to supply the Allies.

New clashes were reported at Mubo, eight miles south of the Japanese base at Salamaua, between patrols, but the strength of the Allied units in this region was not disclosed.

Allied heavy bombers added new complications to the Japanese supply problem by setting fire to a group of beached barges used to bring supplies along the coast to Buna, where the Japanese landed for their push toward Kokoda and the mountains.

Egypt:

Axis Supply Lines Bombed by British

Long-range British fighters attacked Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply lines along the Salum-Matruh road yesterday, destroying trucks, tank cars, and staff cars, and in air fights over the El Alamein battlefield shot down three German planes, a communiqué from British headquarters said today.

On the ground there was little save machine-gun exchanges in the northern and central sectors to report, the communiqué said.

One large Italian plane and an unidentified biplane were reported destroyed on the ground by Allied fighters.

One destroyer and two merchant vessels were hit by bombs Monday night during an attack by bomber and torpedo aircraft on a southbound Axis convoy in the Central Mediterranean, the communiqué said. One of the vessels was listing and pouring black smoke from the stern when last seen.

A total blackout was ordered for the northern Nile Delta area starting last night.

British and United States airmen have pounded the Axis supply port of Tobruk with 3,000 tons of bombs since June 23 and the flying trip to the city has been labeled the "milk run" by Allied pilots, RAF headquarters reported.

The bombers dropped 2,500 tons of bombs on other targets in Africa between June 23 and Aug. 31, the RAF said, and 500 tons more were aimed at Marshal Rommel's advance units during the first six nights of September.

United States Army Air Forces headquarters announced last night that heavy bombers co-operating with the RAF caused explosions and several fires among the jetties in the Suda Bay, Crete, area during a raid Monday. One ship tied up in the harbor was set afire and another fire at an airdrome near Suda Bay could be seen for 60 miles, the communiqué said.

Air Raids:

Frankfort Undergoes 35th British Raid

British bombers in their sixth night raid on Germany out of eight nights this month struck in strong force last night at Frankfort on the Main, leaving large fires burning, the Air Minstry announced today.

While the principal objective was Frankfort, last raided on the night of Aug. 24, other targets in the Rhineland also were hit.

Fighter command aircraft at the same time carried out offensive patrols over German-occupied territory.

Seven bombers were reported missing from the Rhineland raids, three fighters from the patrol operations, and two coast command aircraft from patrol work yesterday.

The night raids followed daylight assaults by Boston (Douglas) bombers upon German submarine nests at Le Harve and Cherbourg.

It was the thirty-fifth time the RAF has struck at Frankfort, a leading commercial city and important Rhineland port and rail center more than 400 miles from British bomber bases.

A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio said areas of Western Germany were hit and "material damage was caused in residential districts of some towns." The raiders were declared to have lost three planes.

Germans Get Taste Of Sleepless Nights

Only two nights this month has German sleep gone undisturbed by the drone of British bombers overhead or the crash of their explosives aground.

Improving weather apparently helped in the intensification of the bombing campaign.

As to German raids on Britain, the British reported there was little activity and two Nazi planes were shot down.

German pilots used dozens of flares to light up an East Anglian town for bombardment. Propaganda leaflets—their contents withheld by British authorities—were dropped in Southern England.

Bombs loosed upon a southwest coast town before nightfall destroyed several houses.

Two escorting fighters failed to return from the bombing of the docks at Le Havre and Cherbourg, but there was no report of losses among the participating bombers.

The Germans said the targets in England last night were a large airfield near Bedford and Great Yarmouth.

Aerial Family

Associated Press

Canadian Ace Pins Wings on Son

Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, Canadian ace of World War I, pins a pilot's wings on the tunic of his son during graduation ceremonies at Uplands Service Flying Training School near Ottawa. The son, A. C. W. A. Bishop, has an imposing family tradition to carry on. His father has a long list of enemy planes of the first World War to his credit.

Double-Quick Action On President's Flag

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 9

President Roosevelt is getting a new presidential flag—in double-quick time.

Four women needleworkers at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot are stitching exclusively on the infantry-blue taffeta emblem to insure its delivery to the President by Monday.

The order for the flag—the third made for Mr. Roosevelt—was received Aug. 26. Normal production time is 45 days. Reason for the speedy delivery was not disclosed.

The design—which hasn't been changed since Woodrow Wilson's Administration—includes a black and white eagle clutching 13 arrows and an olive branch of 13 leaves; 13 white stars above the eagle's gold crest, and 13 clouds above the stars.

Australia:

Full Aid to Russia Advocated by Curtin

Prime Minister John Curtin told the Australian House of Commons today that "the problem of Russia at present is the great problem of the war."

In his brief war review, Mr. Curtin said that the United Nations must give Russia maximum aid and that Australia must share in the giving, "even at great peril to herself."

Sea Losses:

Two Cargo Vessels Sunk in Caribbean

The torpedoing and sinking of two more vessels, an American freighter in the North Atlantic and a British merchantman in the Caribbean, as reported by the Navy, brought to 459 today the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral losses in the Western Atlantic since Dec. 7.

Two sailors and two naval gunners are missing from the American ship. Both attacks occurred last month. Forty-six survivors were rescued from rafts and a lifeboat by a British corvette and taken to a United Kingdom port.

The British merchantman was torpedoed in early-morning darkness. All 58 men aboard scrambled over the side and were rescued 20 minutes later by a United States warship.

Colonial System in Orient Shaken

Continued from Page 1

ning the war; because the West must have that aid of the natives to win; because any other offer would be a violation of our own ideals and of our war aims; and because our own soldiers are not fighting today and will not fight successfully to perpetuate the white man's enslavement of the natives of the Orient.

Why Filipinos Fought

You can read the portents of the future most easily in what has happened in the Philippines. Gen. Douglas MacArthur was able to hold as long as he did there because the native Filipinos were loyally behind him and fought bravely with him and with his American troops. But the Filipinos were not fighting for the white man. They were fighting with the white man. And they were fighting with him because, and only because, the white man had given them two things: education and the certainty of independence.

There was once a time when the white man possessed the only modern weapons of war in the Orient. During those times he could do as he pleased because none could contest his power. But now the Orient has its own modern armies and navies, and because they do exist in the Orient the white man can exist there only if he has powerful native friends and allies. To have friends you must deserve friends and you must treat them as friends and equals. You cannot have friends if you insist on treating them as slaves who exist only for your exploitation.

This may sound like pedantic moralizing, but the proof lies on the battlefields of the Orient. America, often enough with much reluctance, did basically treat the Philippines as a nation deserving of elevation through education to a position of social and political equality.

Friendship After War

The final and culminating expression of that approach was the organization of a Philippine Army. When war came that army fought with American soldiers as friends and allies. When the war is over the Philippines will be independent, but will also be America's friend and ally—and America will have an opportunity for greater profit in the long run than it could gain from continued exploitation.

Another point the significance of which should not be overlooked is that white troops fought more stubbornly in the Philippines than they did in most other colonies Japan has captured. Many qualifications and explanations can be offered to explain this fact away, but it remains basically as proof that even white troops fight better in a common cause for a friend and ally than they fight when the only purpose they can see visibly before their eyes is the preservation of a white colonial system.

An English soldier sat on the dark, silent deck of a refugee ship beside me. We had just left Java astern and we knew the Japanese would be there in a few days. He had arrived in Singapore fresh from England only a few weeks before the surrender and was telling me many things about that disaster—about the Japanese planes which usually had the air to themselves, about the Japanese jungle tactics which flanked every new position the British troops took up, about the lack of preparations for an enemy attack down the peninsula from Thailand, and about the disorganization and confusion in Singapore itself.

Relative Values

"But still," I said, "that doesn't seem to me to explain it all. Isn't there something more? Surely, English soldiers have fought better against heavier odds on many battlefields."

"Yes," he replied thoughtfully, "there was something more. They didn't understand Singapore and they didn't like it. They might have done more if the values had been different — and understood. Then, too, the natives didn't care whether the Japs conquered them or not."

I asked Australian soldiers who had escaped Singapore the same question and got similar answers.

From this and many similar incidents I began to realize that wars are not won with weapons alone. Perhaps wars can be fought abstractly by professional soldiers who fight where they are told to fight. But a citizens army must have something more than weapons to fight with. It needs ideals. It fights for ideals. It is not really armed until it is armed with ideals.

Japanese 'Fifth Column'

We have powerful ideals in our arsenal—more powerful than we perhaps realize. Go back to Pearl Harbor with me on the seventh day of December of last year and you will see the power of our own ideals. It is now currently popular to write about the tremendous Japanese "fifth column" which existed and operated there. Impressive stories are told about the Japanese menace. There is some truth in them. Excellent Japanese espionage paved the way for the attack. There were disloyal Japanese in the islands who hoped for the arrival of a Japanese army—probably still do.

But the basic fact about the Japanese and Pearl Harbor is that the bulk of the Japanese population did not rise in the confusion of the surprise attack. They did not try to capture the island. They did not even try to sabotage the defense on any mass scale.

They could have wrecked the community if they had been so inclined. They had the numbers. People of Japanese blood are a majority on the island of Oahu. The power lines could have been cut. The water system was unprotected. The telephone system could have been wrecked. The radio stations could have been taken by small groups of determined men. But none of these things happened, although the Japanese population had many reasons for disliking the white people of the islands.

Schools Powerful Force

The extent to which Tokyo actually attempted to foment such "fifth column" activity is, of course, debatable. But the fact is that the individual Japanese did practically none of the things they might have attempted. Why?

I think the answer is because the American public school system which is the repository, the guardian and the disseminator of basic American ideals, is one of the most powerful political forces in the world. And it is so because of the power of those ideals.

In our fright of the Hitler Youth organization, and because we have so long taken our own political ideals for granted, we have lost sight of the fact that we have our ideology and our machinery for indoctrinating our own youth. I doubt if any such system was ever subjected to more crucial test than the American system was subjected to on Oahu on Dec. 7, 1941. It stood the test because the bulk of people of Japanese descent on the island caught something of American concepts from the public schools.

Fruitage of Training

True, they are not Americans in the mainland sense. They still look like Japanese. They still keep the old language in their homes and many of the customs. But they are no longer Japanese either. They have been exposed to more powerful ideals than Japan has yet evolved. When the test came they did not rise and fight for Japan as some people expected they would, and as many more feared that they would.

What were those ideals which kept the Japanese-Americans of Honolulu quietly in their houses on Dec. 7? They were basically the ideals of the French and American Revolutions—the ideals of economic and social and political equality. They were the same ideals which the United States applied to the Philippines with the result that Filipinos fought with Americans through months of agony on Bataan.

They are tremendously powerful weapons, those ideals. They fight for us when we apply them in our dealings with other people. They will be used against us by others unless we use them ourselves. They are the most powerful weapons we can give our soldiers in the Orient. When they have those arms they will win over a Japan which possesses no such weapons in its arsenal.

French Empire an Example

An interesting and as yet generally unnoted confirmation of this lies in the French colonial empire. France is prostrate and a prisoner. France is helpless as no great modern nation has ever been before. Never have native populations had a better opportunity to throw off a colonial system. But the natives in French colonies have not revolted. Some colonies have gone over to Gen. Charles De Gaulle. But they have gone to General De Gaulle who is Free France. They have not attempted to throw off the French rule. Why? Because however much exploitation there has been in French colonies—and there has often been plenty—the French colonial system, like the American policy in the Philippines, has observed and practiced, often reluctantly and grudgingly, the ideals of equality.

Those ideals are spreading through the Orient today. Whether we like it or not they are fighting for us and with us. We will win because of them. And the western nations which accept them most gracefully and employ them most fully are the western nations which will find the largest number of doors open to them in the Orient when the war is over.

We are being forced by the necessities of war itself to use our ideals in the Orient. Those ideals are the negation of 18th century exploitation. And here lies the reason why the Orient will be entirely different when this war is over.

Industrialist Praises U. S. Fliers in Australia

By the Associated Press

An Allied Base in Australia, Sept. 9

High praise for the work of the United States Army Air Force in Australia was voiced yesterday by an industrialist who helped build some of their equipment, Lieut. Col. Victor E. Bertrandias.

"It makes me happy that these boys are flying planes from American production lines and doing the kind of job United States workmen hoped they would do," he said.

U. S. Puts Taxicabs, Trucks And Busses on War Basis

Continued from Page 1

Administration every 5,000 miles or at the end of eacch 60-day period, whichever occurs first.

Must Be Kept Rolling

In issuing the order, Mr. Eastman said:

"The United States now has about 4,890,000 non-military trucks and about 154,000 busses. The trucks are carrying a tremendous volume of property and the busses, a tremendous volume of people. Our railroads are operating to near capacity. They could not carry the traffic which thetrucks and busses are carrying: First, because they do not have the capacity, and second, because they are so located that they could not handle a great part of this traffic, even if they had the capacity.

"Most of this traffic is essential. Our country will suffer severely, and the war effort will suffer, if the trucks and busses and other commercial motor vehicles find themselves unable to continue to handle this essential traffic, or any large part of it. They must be kept rolling.

War Absorbs Output

"No more civilian trucks are being built. The plants which built them have gone into the building of military trucks or other war products. Much the same is true of the busses. The supply of repair parts is critically limited. There is, and for months at least will continue to be, a serious shortage of tires. There is grave danger that our supply of all types of commercial motor vehicles will be badly depleted, unless we conserve them to the utmost.

"This means that these commercial vehicles and their tires must be given the best possible care; they must be driven with equal care; and every mile of unnecessary operation must cease. Your welfare and the safety of our country demand that this be done.

"The Office of Defense Transportation has promoted policies and has issued orders with this end in view. The results have been good, but much remains that can and must be done. The situation is not hopeless, but it calls for all possible precautions."

Flow of Supplies to Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 9 (AP)—The flow of Australia's essential war requirements from the United States is gradually increasing, Prime Minister John Curtin said.

Planes, tanks, guns, and equipment for the fighting forces make up more than half the lease-lend supplies received here to date, the Prime Minister added.

Among the remaining 50 per cent he listed machine tools for increasing Australia's own war production, tinplate, raw cotton, rolling stock, trucks, lubricating oils, and petroleum products.

Even more important than this lend-lease aid, however, Mr. Curtin asserted, is the direct help which Australia has received from the United States through the presence of American armed forces in Australia.

Successes achieved by United States forces in the Coral Sea, at Midway and in the Solomons have been of vital importance to this Commonwealth, he declared.

In reciprocation for the lend-lease aid it is receiving, Mr. Curtin said, Australia is providing American forces here with various supplies and services. He listed some of these services as follows:

Naval—United States warships and auxiliary vessels are being repaired in Australian dockyards and are being provided with foodstuffs, oil, and other items from local sources. No charges for any port facilities are made by Australian authorities.

Army—Every American soldier is being supplied with a full ration scale and special camps and stores have been arranged for their accommodation. Extensive buildings have been provided for supply depots and one of the biggest modern civil hospitals has been turned over for the exclusive use of American troops, notwithstanding an acute shortage of such institutions. Field artillery, gasoline, medical and dental supplies also are being provided.

Air Force—All existing airfields have been made available to the United States Army air forces and large additional facilities are being constructed for their use.

In addition, Mr. Curtin said, Australian manufacturers have diverted their plants to United States requirements for production of ammunition, spare parts for planes, and other necessities.

For Soldiers, Carrots Sell High

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Carrots, currently selling at $4.50 a crate, brought $1,000 a crate today at a Chambers Street auction—for the benefit of American soldiers captured at Bataan and Corregidor.

The carrots were donated by growers of the Bluewater Valley region of New Mexico, a State which had 2,300 boys on Bataan. The growers and shippers also contributed $3,000 to the sale.

Led off by Maj. William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn District Attorney, several hundred dealers rapidly bid up the prices.

The carload of 346 crates, which would have brought $1,557 by market prices, was bought for $13,000. The lot was then promptly donated by the bidders and resold at the normal price.

The committee said that previous sales had realized $250,000. The money will be forwarded in the form of supplies by the Red Cross or held in trust until the men come home.

Points Wage Threat

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, contended today that all wages, as well as farm and industrial prices, should be stabilized to prevent inflation.

He asserted no pay ceiling legislation had been enacted by Congress because of "Administration opposition."

Congress Seeks Wage Control Made Mandatory on President

Continued from Page 1

that it would have the effect of making a "full delegation of all control of the inflation curbs to the Executive, and a complete dependence upon the exercise of sound discretion without any power to limit or control by the legislative body."

Mr. Rayburn, in talking to correspondents after the White House conference, emphasized that the resolution he favored would be broad enough to empower the President not only to put a ceiling over farm prices and wages but to put a floor under them during the war and for "two or three years afterward."

"From the standpoint of the farmer," he said, "it seems to me he would much prefer to know that his crops will get a 100 per cent of parity price for the duration and a reasonable time thereafter—say two or three years—than to be left to hazard during the war and with no guarantee afterward."

Senator Brown, who is preparing to introduce the Administration anti-inflation measure on Thursday, announced definitely that it would include a provision for increased federal regulation of wages as well as for a lower ceiling on farm prices.

The Democratic legislative chiefs told Mr. Roosevelt that they plan to begin hearings immediately, either this coming Friday or Monday, and that they shouldn't consume more than a few days. In drafting the bill, Senator Brown is consulting with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act, and Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Outlining the probable scope of the forthcoming measure, Senator Brown, who ought to know because he is drafting it, said it would contain these features:

To Protect Farmers

That it would be so worded as merely to authorize President Roosevelt to suspend certain existing statutes—at his discretion—and apply stricter controls over prices and wages within certain limits.

That it would include provision for putting governmental price "floors" under farm products to assure farmers certain minimum returns at the same time that their maximum returns are being limited by price ceilings.

That it would probably be necessary to include a comparable provision for "floors" under wages.

Senator Brown pointed out, with respect to farm price "floors," that the Government is committed by existing law to a system of 85 per cent of parity loans on the basic crops—cotton, corn, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco—designed to assure their producers a minimum return of 85 per cent.

Might Cover Other Products

He remarked that a similar price result might be achieved on other farm products by a system of government buying, aimed at keeping their market prices up to certain minimums.

The Senator said that he was gratified to find a number of members of the Congressional Farm Bloc willing to see such a minimum-price guarantee system instituted at the 85 per cent parity level.

Senator Brown was at a loss for any sort of ready explanation as to how comparable minimum income guarantees could be provided to industrial workers. The Minimum Wage Act, he said, operated to protect only the unskilled, or lowest paid, workers. Some provision would have to be made for the semi-skilled and skilled, he thought.

Farm Bloc Attitude

Illustration of the extent to which the Farm Bloc may be preparing to be reconciled to more effective farm price control is the announcement by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, that he would approve a plan to place a "bottom" under all farm commodities to assure the farmer at least 100 per cent parity as an alternative to the 110 per cent parity provision of the present law.

This plan, Mr. Fulmer told reporters, should be accompanied by a formula written by Congress for industrial wage stabilization.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said his organization "supports the President's program to stabilize the cost of living for the duration of the war."

"Government control of farm prices," he said "should be fair and just to the nation's farmers and we are willing to support them in bringing this about."

Mr. Green insisted, however, that stabilization of wages be accompanied by "safeguards against inequities and injustices."

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Mediterranean Priority Change in War Strategy

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—There are increasing signs of a major change in the war strategy of the United Nations.

This change can be best summed up as a redistribution of priorities. In effect, it means that strategic emphasis has been shifted from Western Europe to the Mediterranean.

"The most vital theater of this war is the Mediterranean base, and we cannot win the war without clearing that base," Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts declared in Pretoria yesterday. "Unless North Africa is cleared up with the greatest decision, the resources of all the powers in the whole war effort will be in jeopardy."

At his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill in Egypt, Field Marshal Smuts said that decisions had been taken "involving big changes, and already we are beginning to see the first fruits of those changes."

Churchill Emphasis

Mr. Churchill, too, in his Parliamentary speech in London yesterday, laid most emphasis on the campaign in Egypt and the Middle East generally. It is significant that the Prime Minister spent considerable time in Cairo and Teheran discussing the strategic problems of North Africa and the Near East. He told Commons that reinforcements of the Eighth Army had been carried to a point where it was possible to say that a virtually new army had been built up along the Nile.

Coupled with the enthusiastic comments by Wendell L. Willkie on the importance of the recent Egyptian campaign, these statements by Mr. Churchill and Field Marshal Smuts plainly appear to point to the Mediterranean area as the major theater of war during the coming months.

In fact, it is clear that in the redistribution of priorities which followed the Anglo-American conference on war strategy in London in July, the Mediterranean area has been given first place, at least as far as land fighting is concerned.

Priority at Sea

At sea, priority of importance appears to be divided equally between anti-U-boat warfare in the Atlantic—vital front on which Mr. Churchill was able to report satisfactory progress—and offensive naval actions against the Japanese in the Pacific.

In the air, it is toward the bombing of Germany that all priorities now have been newly concentrated. There was a period last spring when the policy of air bombardment of Germany lost many of its adherents. Some experts questioned whether the energy, resources, and working hours put into the bombing planes might not be better used elsewhere.

This period of hesitation has now passed. More than ever now, a policy of sustained intensive bombardment of Germany both by night and by day emerges as the mainspring of Allied air strategy in Western Europe.

New Front Unlikely Now

It is true that Mr. Churchill spoke of the Dieppe raid as "an indispensable preliminary to full-scale operations" and referred to preparations for attack going on in British ports which could not be concealed from Nazi reconnaissance photographers. Despite this reference, however, the opinion of most qualified observers in London is that a second front in Western Europe is unlikely before next spring.

Both Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt emphasized their conviction that the Russians will continue to hold out through the winter, and this has been interpreted in informed quarters here as meaning that Premier Stalin, however much he might desire the immediate opening of a second front on the West Coast of Europe, has approved what Mr. Churchill described as "the complete agreement on war policy and war plans" reached in London last July between Britain and the United States.

What this agreement on war strategy contained will, as Mr. Churchill said, be revealed only by deeds, not words. But Field Marshal Smuts' categorical statement that the Mediterranean base constitutes "the most vital theater of this war" and his emphasis on the necessity of clearing that base immediately, as well as recent events themselves in Egypt and the Middle East, point to a strong possibility that the offensive strategy of the United Nations has for the present been shifted to the Mediterranean area.

It's a Radiocast From the U. S.

Associated Press

Cant' You, Too, Almost Hear That 'Swing' Music?

At an undisclosed operational base in Australia these United States fliers listen to a radiocast from "home." Left to right—Second Lieut. Robertson M. Pearson, Houston, Texas; Sergeant Jesse Johnson, Lafayette, Ala.; Staff Sergeant Carlton Wilson, Bluffton, Ohio; Sergeant Walter E. Groff, Reading, Pa.; Second Lieut. Albert H. Hutchinson, Scooba, Miss., and Second Lieut. John J. Lewis, Mount Washington, Wash.

Raids on France Strain U. S.-Vichy Ties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—United States relations with Vichy were under a sharply increased strain again today.

This time it was Vichy's protest against American air raids over Occupied France, and the United States sharp rejection of that protest, which revived talk of an imminent break.

The protest, delivered personally to the American Chargé d'Affaires in Vichy by pro-Axis Chief of Government Pierre Laval, was "immediately" rejected, the State Department disclosed last night, and M. Laval was notified that the bombing of German military plants in France would continue.

M. Laval protested specifically against recent bombings of Le Havre and Rouen both in the occupied zone in which he said there were numerous casualties. (Vichy reported 140 Frenchmen were killed and 420 wounded.)

In rejecting the protest and assuring M. Laval that the attacks would continue, American Chargé d'Affaires S. Pinkney Tuck drew no distinction between Occupied and Unoccupied France, stating simply that "military plants operated by or for Germany and other German military properties in France will be bombed at every opportunity in the future."

Mr. Tuck emphasized that Americans have no desire to see Frenchmen suffer any more than can be avoided, "since they have already suffered to an incalculable extent under German occupation," but he left no doubt that attacks on German objectives would be continued regardless of protests.

Rejection of Protest Awaited at Vichy

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Sept. 9

A source close to the Government said today that Washington's rejection of the Vichy protest over the American air raids on German-occupied France has not yet been received officially.

This informant, who insisted that his name not be disclosed, asserted that the bombing of Rouen—the immediate cause of the protest—was "at Stalin's orders."

"The French nation will not be duped," he declared.

Riots in Lyons

LONDON, Sept. 9—The BBC tonight reported that riots have followed the dismissal of the military Governor of Lyons by Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government.

Here is the text of the British broadcast:

"Laval has dismissed the Military Governor of Lyons. The reason for this is that the General refused to let his troops take part in mass arrests of Jews in Unoccupied France.

"His dismissal has been followed by many disturbances in Lyons. There have been demonstrations, riots and clashes with the police."

BBC also quoted the German-controlled Paris radio as reporting that "a violent explosion" occurred Monday in the important Toulon Railway Station, and that "traffic was interrpupted for some time."

This broadcast added: "Patriotic French miners in the rich coal-bearing Pas de Calais Department have now started a go-slow campaign."

Plane Classes for Women

GLENDALE, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP)—Engineering classes at Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute are to be opened to women Sept. 14 due to manpower shortages and demands for aircraft engineers.

Sweden Feels Lack of Raw Materials

Recorded by CBS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9—In a review of the present economic situation in Sweden, the Stockholm radio revealed today that although the Skagerrak blockade has cut the country off from markets outside Europe, the Swedish iron and wood pulp industries are hampered, not by lack of orders, but by a limited raw materials output, especially in the timber industry.

A noticeable deficit of labor power was noted in the review, which said there are fewer unemployed persons in Sweden than in the "boom years prior to the war" and that it is hoped "greater quantities of women workers can be employed in industry and thereby the reductions of industrial production can be kept within reasonable limits."

"Because of its geographic position the longer the war continues, the greater is the effect on Sweden on the war economy of Europe and the blockade of this country in the important import and export markets which lie west of the blockade zone," the broadcast said.

"Just as in other countries, two phenomena have appeared which characterize the economic life and industrial production in general, namely the increasing lack of such products which are necessary for our highly developed industries and a more noticeable deficit of labor in industry and agriculture.

Wood Products Vital

"Our wood products industry normally covers one-third of our total exports to foreign countries. During the last year of peace our country exported approximately 675,000,000 kroner worth of wood products—paper pulp, paper and cardboard, of a total export of nearly 1,800,000,000 kroner. (The kroner is quoted at 23.90.)

"The most important markets for these products were the countries from which we are nearly entirely cut off because of the Skagerrak blockade.

"The severe winters during the past years has made the cutting of wood in the forests more difficult. Then, too, the production of matchwood was made secondary to the cutting of wood for fuel purposes. Hence, the supply of matchwood for the cellulose and paper industries has been lower than the needs and the factory stocks of matchwood are continually decreasing. . . . The cellulose factories are more or less fully occupied to the extent the supplies of matchwood permit.

"The exports to foreign countries which are now being made are the result of earlier contracts and exports above this are possible only to a limited extent. This is not so much due to decreased demands on the Continent, but rather to the decreased delivery capacity of our country. This is a situation which could not be visualized as little as six months ago. The development has gone more rapidly than expected.

More Charcoal Needed

"Even for our other large staple industries, the iron and steel industries, the developments in the raw products field have given concern. The production of the famous Swedish pig iron is not only dependent on iron ore, but also on charcoal. However, during recent years the production of charcoal has been influenced by largely the same factors which were noticeable in the reduced production of matchwood.

"At the end of last year it was estimated that there would be a deficit of 500,000 cubic meters of charcoal for the iron works during 1942. In other words, the deficit was approximately one quarter of the necessary quantity. That such a deficit will mean a considerable decrease in the production of rolled iron and steel during the present year must be feared.

"The reduced production of the charcoal kilns has even given rise to concern in the Swedish iron industry. However, in reality the appearance of rather large charcoal stocks has reduced the effects for the large charcoal consumers.

"So far, at least, it is felt that the needs of the iron works can be met, even if only with a slight margin. Even if a certain deficit arises, it is not estimated that iron production will suffer any major restrictions.

Building Activity Up

"In the building field we notice a rise in the building activity this spring and summer. Building workers in Sweden during this building season amounted to 110,000 men compared to 150,000 men during 1939. On the other hand the number of persons employed in building this year is estimated to exceed the figure for last year by between 15,000 to 20,000 men. A continuation of the rise in building activity, however, is limited not only by the lack of materials, but also by the lack of sufficient labor power.

"According to trade union statistics of the end of June, the number of unemployed union members amounted to only 5 per cent of the total membership This figure is lower even than those for the boom years prior to the war

"A great number of unemployed have been absorbed by agriculture and forestry. The further transference of labor to the forests this fall must principally come from the industries, and there are some fears expressed that the supply of labor to the industries may affect industrial production. But it is hoped that it will be possible to use greater quantities of women workers in industry and that thereby the reduction of industrial production can be kept within reasonable limits."

Nazis Call Sweden Communist Center

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 9

German propaganda has delivered a sharp attack today upon neutral Sweden, a Berlin Transocean broadcast quoting German Foreign Office circles as saying that "Sweden has the honor of being at present the active Central Comintern in Europe."

The Comintern is the international organization of the Communist Party with headquarters in Moscow.

Transocean said these critical words from the Foreign Office followed a sharp attack by the same source a few days ago over what was described as anti-German statements in a Stockholm daily newspaper.

AP Signs Year's Contract With Newspaper Guild

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—A new contract between the New York office of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Guild, good for one year, was signed yesterday, it was announced today. The agreement was based upon recommendations made by a mediation panel of the War Labor Board following a three-day conference in Washington and provides for upward revision of the minimum wage scales in most of the news worker classifications. It does not, however, provide for a union shop or maintenance of union membership.

Choice Tamarisk Trees of Arizona Going for Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COOLIDGE, Ariz.—Farmers of Arizona and Southern California are this summer cutting firewood and fence posts worth hundreds of dollars per thousand board feet.

Experts have declared that the wood of the tamarisk (taramix aphylla) would be priceless if some means could be found to utilize the Southwest's thousands of scattered trees for furniture and cabinet making. But for the war, a tamarisk furniture industry would probably be on its way. As things are, the best that can be done is to turn the tamarisks into fuel and posts, which are scarce because of war conditions.

The taramisk, often erroneously called tamarack, is a freak of the arboreal world. It is the only fast-growing hardwood, four years being enough to produce a 12-inch saw log under favorable conditions. When the wood dries, a nail can not be driven into it. Properly sawn, it has a beautiful grain; its color is lighter than that of any commercial wood except white holly and there is an odd greenish glint. It takes a high polish, can be varnished or painted. Apparently it does not warp under adverse conditions of temperature or moisture.

Two University of Arizona botanists introduced the tamarisk from Algiers in 1911. Since any switch stuck into the ground will immediately take root, it proved invaluable as a shade and windbreak tree.

Didn't Convince Portuguese —Nazi Film About Dieppe

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 9 (AP)—Neither the scenes nor the commentary of the German propaganda film, "how we dealt with the British at Dieppe," impressed a single movie critic in this Portuguese capital, one of whom called it "a poor show which cannot convince even those who know little about movies."

Many residents of Lisbon had been invited by the Nazi Legation to the premier showing last night.

"In my opinion," summed up Augusto Fraga, one of Lisbon's leading movie critics, "at least their cameramen were taken by surprise and unable to produce one of their first class newsreels.

"In order to produce this film they had to bring in a lot of clever studio work and make-ups which no longer pass unnoticed by movie fans."

The narrative was particularly unconvincing to Senhor Fraga who compared a picture of a British tank captured in a street fight in the heart of Dieppe and the script which said, "all their tanks never passed the beach defenses . . . the majority fell in the water."

"The only real things actually shown," he said, "were British prisoners being marched in the streets—some in underwear—and the tremendous destruction the raiders did until their re-embarkation . . ."

As the Nazis Tell It

British Press Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The Axis propaganda mills are consistent only in their inconsistency. While Berlin insists vehemently that black is white, Rome, likely as not, will argue that white is white and black merely a conspiracy on the part of the "international Jews."

The following excerpts from Axis propaganda radiocasts on the Dieppe raid are illustrative not only of this inconsistency but of the utter unreliability of the overwhelming majority of Axis claims:

From the German Home Service, Aug. 19:

"On Aug. 12, Stalin asked Churchill categorically for the establishment of a Second Front to be established within the shortest possible time. The British Prime Minister therefore had no other way out but against all the warnings of his military experts to order a large-scale landing on the French Coast."

From the Vichy Home Service, Aug. 20:

"Yesterday's attempt appears to have been hurriedly improvised. This merely shows that the Soviets can wait no longer."

Lieut. Gen. Dittmar on German Radio, Aug. 20:

"It is certain that responsible British quarters had prepared the operation for a long time, and very carefully."

From the German Home Service, Aug. 20:

"Churchill and his strategists had taken 10 months to prepare for this attempted invasion."

From an Italian Home Broadcast, Aug. 20:

"Vice Admiral Mountbatten has been preparing the invasion corps for the last 10 months."

From the Rome Radio, Aug. 20:

"In the ill-fated Dieppe expedition 10,000 men took part."

From a German radiocast in Arabic, Aug. 20:

"The Germans, after the British landing, withdrew at first, in order to trap the British forces. The annihilation of the 20,000 British troops who landed was thereby made easier."

From a Rome radiocast in Portuguese, Aug. 20:

"An entire light division was landed in nine transport vessels, followed by a heavy division which was carried by 23 transports. This is a whole army."

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Petition to Shut Mexico Bars Seeks to Aid Indian Workers

By Ta-De-Win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The new Inter-American Indian Institute is giving its support to a petition presented to State and Federal authorities by the Industrial Syndicate of United Workers in San Miguel Ahome, Mexico, which provides for the closing of saloons. The reason stated is that it is prejudicial for the Indian workers, who thus become exposed to exploiters in vice centers, and so Indian families are left without food and clothing.

Going further than this, Senator Nabor Ojeda has asked the Chief Executive to take steps prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages within a radius of 30 miles of Indian communities and regions. Otherwise the satisfactory incorporation of Indians into the political, economic and social life of the country will be retarded.

In another field at the request of the Mexican Department of Indian Affairs, the Institute prepared a list of handicrafts which should be considered among the products now subject to tariff revision between the United States and Mexico. Due to the decrease in tourist trade, Indian craftsmen in Latin America cannot find sufficient markets to maintain their livelihood.

The Institute has taken a definite stand that there is no such thing as race-inferiority, which is the precept pronounced by Dr. Julio E. Tobar Donoso, Foreign Minister.

Through two publications, America Indigena and Indigenista, the Institute invites Indianists to suggest practical betterment of existing conditions. For example, from Guatemala came the information that economic improvement in cattle raising in zones where desert conditions make farming impossible has been brought about through the use of the maguey and tuna plants.

Courtesy Institute of Social Investigation, Mexico

Michoacan Indian

This genial girl from below the Rio Grande represents a wholesome race. She is bound to replenish her water supply in the fine piece of native pottery.

Japanese Fail in Indo-China

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Office of War Information reports that a Japanese campaign to win the allegiance of French Indo-China natives had failed and that "an anti-Japanese spirit is common among the people."

For a short time after the Japanese troops arrived, OWI said, "there were indications that the newcomers were not unwelcome to the native population. The Japanese made overtures to the Annamite circles with separatist tendencies and played up to the natives by paying double rickshaw fares and distributing free cigarettes."

The natives' first impression of the Japanese was "nullified as additional troops arrived," OWI said. "Large numbers of natives have been subjected to partial conscription. They receive from the Japanese a minimum wage for double the work asked by French contractors. Trainloads of natives have been moved from the North to the South without any consideration for family ties. Natives were inadequately housed, and jammed into military trucks to points where the Japanese wished work to be done.

"At one occasion at Haiphong, the Japanese authorities, unable to get more than a half train load of volunteer labor, sent out a military band to play popular airs. Soon a crowd of listeners gathered around the band. Japanese troops formed a cordon around the crowd, and allowed the natives out one by one. Those who could not prove they were regularly employed were marched off under guard to the train. A high French official stopped the train before it reached Hanoi, and after a lengthy argument the Japanese took the train back to Haiphong and released their prisoners."

The OWI did not disclose the source of its information.

Japanese Pestered

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Office of War Information has quoted the Rome radio as saying that Filipino soldiers "are still harassing the Japanese Military Government."

The OWI reported that the Rome radio quoted Lieut. Gen. Tanaka, Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, as saying:

"Some areas in the Philippines are still being pestered by small groups of Filipino soliders."

Bahr Accepts Term Of 30 Years as Spy

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 9 (AP)—Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, convicted Nazi spy sentenced to 30 years in prison, announced through counsel at the Hudson County jail yesterday that he would not appeal his conviction.

The former Buffalo, N. Y., scholar was found guilty Aug. 24 by a Federal Court jury in Newark and sentenced Sept. 2 by Judge William F. Smith to the maximum prison term permitted by law.

In a statement issued by his attorneys yesterday, Bahr said:

"Anything that may be of help to the Government I have and always will be ready to divulge."

Before passing sentence, Judge Smith had told Bahr, "I believe you have not divulged all you know."

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Your Time Is Not My Time, at Least If Out in Idaho

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 9 (AP)—What time is it, buddy? The Governor wants to know. In fact, the whole State wants to know.

The mixup began last Sunday night. A half-dozen southwestern counties set their clocks back one hour from Mountain to Pacific war time, so children wouldn't have to walk to school before daybreak. Business firms followed the change.

Gov. Chase A. Clark ordered State House clocks kept on Mountain Wartime, but authorized a 10 a. m. opening hour for offices, instead of 9 a. m. and he asked whether he legally could order the whole State into the Pacific Time Zone.

Attorney General Bert H. Miller ruled yesterday that the Governor has no such authority, and that South Idaho must remain in the Mountain Time Zone where Congress put it two decades ago. (North Idaho already is legally in the Pacific Zone.) Furthermore, said Mr. Miller, State House office opening hours are set by state statute, and "any attempt to observe a different hour would be in effect an indirect violation of federal law." Counties and common school districts can't do it either, he advised; they're divisions of the state government.

Currently, nobody's carrying the mixup to court, the Governor hasn't yet commented on Mr. Miller's ruling—but nobody's set the clocks up again.

Face Lifting Fails To Hide Japanese In Military Zone

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Fred T. Korematsu, Oakland, Calif., Japanese who said he had his face altered by surgery in the hope he might pass as a Spaniard, was convicted in Federal Court yesterday of illegally entering a military zone.

Judge A. F. St. Sure placed the 23-year-old defendant, an American citizen, on five years' probation.

Specifically, Mr. Korematsu was accused of failing to comply with the Army order excluding all Japanese, whether foreign or native born, from the Pacific Seaboard Military Area. Arrested at Hayward, Calif., in May, some time after he was to have reported to an internment center, he pleaded innocent.

Mr. Korematsu was defended by the American Civil Liberties Union, which sought to make his a test case of the exclusion order. Wayne Collins, Union attorney, said the decision would be appealed.

In a statement, read aloud today by Judge St. Sure, Mr. Korematsu said most of his friends were caucasians and he wanted to earn enough money to take his Italian Fiancé to the Midwest where he thought no one would recognize him as Japanese.

"I guess the face-lifting job was no good," Mr. Korematsu told the court. "When I was taken to the Tanforan Assembly Center, everybody recognized me."

Mr. Korematsu, when asked, replied that he was ready and willing to bear arms for the United States. He said he tried to enlist in the Army but was turned down because of physical disability.

War Worker Held In Sabotage Attempt

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9 (AP)—A young war worker was held in $15,000 bail yesterday on a charge of attempted sabotage after he had disclosed a powerful time bomb in the Western Electric Company's Kearny plant.

He is Bernard Joseph O'Donnell of Teaneck, who was charged before Judge Thomas F. Meaney with smuggling the bomb into the plant in pieces, assembling it, then announcing that he had discovered it.

Guards ripped wires loose and prevented a detonation 18 minutes before it was set to explode at 11 p. m., Sept. 6.

G. G. Conroy, Assistant Federal Bureau of Investigation Director, said the youth told investigators he had smuggled the bomb into the war plant only to prove that it could be done. In court, Mr. O'Donnell said the bomb was not explosive because the dynamite was wet.

Report Unconfirmed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the State Department had not received any confirmation from the American Embassy in Vichy of a reported French protest against American air bombardment of cities in Nazi-occupied France.

Mr. Hull indicated he was familiar with the news reports but said that nothing whatever on the subject had been received from the American representative at Vichy.

Asked about Chungking reports to the effect that Japan had made certain demands on Russia and that Moscow's rejection of them had precipitated an acute Russo-Japanese crisis, Mr. Hull said he had no adequate information on the matter.

In reply to another question he said the State Department had nothing tangible on reports that Germany was pressing the Vichy Government for permission to station troops and planes at Dakar.

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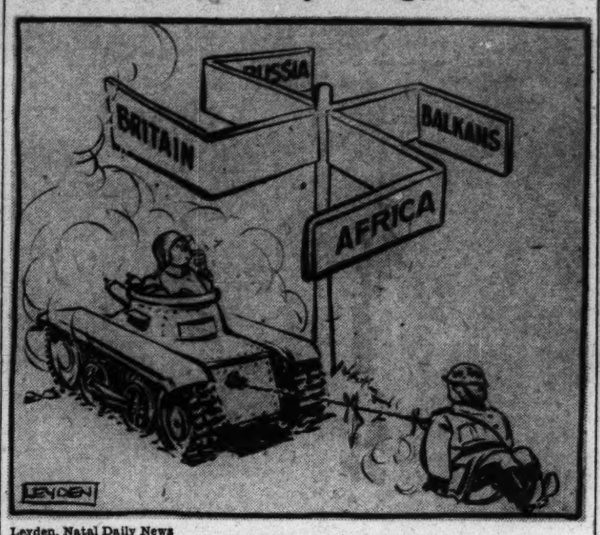

Leyden, Natal Daily News

'Double Cross Roads'

This is one of an exhibition of cartoons and caricatures on the war from all countries of the British Empire. The exhibition, showing 200 drawings which have been published since the war began, will continue until Sept. 26 at the American British Art Center, New York.

Cartoons on Bombast of 'New Caesars' Dominate British Show at Art Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—An exhibition of war cartoons and caricatures from all countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, giving pungent proof that humor and satire are war tonics wherever British influence has spread, is on display at the American British Art Center, Inc., 44 West Fifty-sixth Street, here.

The exhibition, showing 200 drawings that have been published in Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India since the war began, will continue until Sept. 26.

With the exception of a few good-natured gibes at the average man, most of the cartoons have been directed against the bombast and pretentions of Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini. Artists ranging from the leading contributors of Punch of London to Jack Leyden of South Africa and Shankar of India are represented.

"A humorist is one who points out funny things that we didn't know were funny, who tears the mask from ridiculous self-made gods and reveals them in all their sham and empty bombast," H. O. McCurry, director of the National Gallery of Canada, declares in an introduction to the showing.

"In this exhibition we have British reaction to the unlimited pretensions of the latest victims of the delusion that materialism can dominate mankind. It is clear that the weapons of our warfare are not only planes and ships and guns but ultimately the indomitable spirit of the people which refuses to accept the new Caesars at their own valuation and confidently foresees and works for their final destruction."

The exhibition, free to the public, will be on view from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays. Many of the drawings are for sale, most of the artists requesting that proceeds be given to British war charities.

Myth of 'Two Germanys' Hit By President of the T. U. C.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9 — Britain heard this week one of the most significant pronouncements yet made on postwar treatment of Germany.

From the President of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Frank Wolstencroft, has come a denouncement of the "myth of the two Germanys" and a declaration that Germans as a whole must have meted to them the full measure which they have meted out to millions of their fellowmen and women.

A straight-speaking Lancashireman, holder of one of the key labor posts in Britain, Mr. Wolstencroft bluntly told trade unionists Sept. 7 in the annual conference at Blackpool that the war is being fought against the German people and not against Nazi leaders.

Attack on Sentimentalism

Mr. Wolstencroft's withering attack on sentimentalism toward Germany and his assertion "far, far better for the world that eighty or ninety million people should be held under bond if necessary than that countless millions yet unborn should be called to undergo what many millions have gone through twice in our lifetime," is especially significant coming from such an influential leader of the British Labor movement which has supported and made excuses for Germany's Social Democratic regime in the past.

Now Mr. Wolstencroft has admitted, "I am one of those who feel bound to recognize that the vast majority of German people—all that mattered—were behind the Nazi gangsters when they gave effect to their policy of attempting the conquest and domination of Europe."

A Recurring Malady

"I hate to say it, but I am convinced that the German people will again, if not prevented, at some not distant date attempt to enslave Europe. If we are agreed that the German people are prepared to accept decade by decade domination by a few bloodthirsty warmongers, then must the democratic peoples be fools indeed if they cannot—not in vengeful or destructive spirit, but for the cause of peace and good will for all who desire peace—hold down the German nation until they show by deeds and not words that they are willing to co-operate for the good of mankind."

Mr. Wolstencroft continued: "With the lives of millions of the human race in jeopardy we cannot be forever blowing bubbles, talking a lot of shallow and sentimental nonsense about the two Germanys."

Controversial Issue

As the presidential address to the Trades Union Conference the speech becomes a controversial issue, for sections of the Labor movement, together with other Left Wing opinion in Britain, have consistently opposed much of the so-called "Vansittart" creed of Lord Vansittart which refuses to admit that ordinary Germans are mere dupes or tools of political gangsters.

Already Mr. Wolstencroft's speech is being called "Vansittartism" in such Liberal papers as the News Chronicle. At the Trades Union Congress itself Mr. Jack Tanner, President of the Engineers Union has subsequently declared that Mr. Wolstencroft said a number of things with which he disagreed.

Daily Worker's View

Yesterday's issue of the Communist Daily Worker—second since the newspaper was released from its 18-months-old ban—says: "In suggesting a postwar bondage for the whole German people, Mr. Wolstencroft was striking a note entirely out of keeping with traditions for which the Trades Union Congress stands.

"It is true that the only way to save humanity today is to exterminate the German invader until Hitler's power is crushed. There is no other way . . . but it will not do to forget that Naziism only succeeded within Germany itself as its foes were not united and that it only grew strong on support of friends and abettors in other countries, including our own."

12 P. C. of Selectees Are College Trained

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University said yesterday that 12 per cent of the selectees chosen up to the summer of 1942 had had college training, but that this number had furnished 80 per cent of the candidates selected for officers training schools.

Dr. Chase asserted in a letter to male students in the University's undergraduate colleges that the Army and Navy "have recognized explicitly the value of college and university training and are relying on the educational institutions to make a considerable contribution to their officer personnel."

He advised youths of 18 and over not to be reluctant to enter or continue college because of the imminence of induction.

Want to Drive Street Car? Here's Chance in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP)—Still want to drive a street car? Here's your chance.

P. B. Harris, President of the Los Angeles Railway corporation, said that because of the acute labor shortage his company wants part-time motormen for peak periods, particularly those who do not go to their regular jobs before 9:30 a. m.

N. J. Hotels Taken Over For Use of British Navy

ASBURY PARK, N.J., Sept. 9 (AP)—The United States Navy took over the Berkeley-Carteret and Monterey Hotels Sept. 8 and Commander David C. Patterson said they would be turned over to the British as soon as renovations were completed.

Commander Patterson said 75 British sailors would move into the Monterey.

The Navy announced last week it was leasing the two largest hotels in this Northern New Jersey shore resort.

Disunity in India Blocks Constructive Plan

Continued from Page 1

that his policy appeared to be Jawaharlal Nehru or nobody and he got nobody.

Major Factions Unyielding

Now by its intransigeance the Congress Party has placed itself outside the picture, but even if abandonment of the civil disobedience idea made negotiations possible there is no ground for supposing that the demand for immediate independence and complete transfer of power, a demand considered by the British entirely impracticable and impossible, would be withdrawn or that Mohandas K. Gandhi wants or ever has wanted any settlement which would involve the Congress in responsibility for the conduct of the war.

Mr. Gandhi is and has been throughout the dominating influence in the Congress, though he is not the voice of India. Anyone desiring to understand present history should study the file of Harijan, Mr. Gandhi's newspaper, not merely the past few months, but also the period of the summer and autumn of 1940, which will be found extremely illuminating.

Attitude of Moslems

The All-India Moslem League, while avoiding such blunders as threats of mass action, is equally intransigeant regarding its own demands and its latest meetings at Bombay seem to have indicated that the astute Mohammed Ali Jinnah has raised his price.

Formerly, the Moslem leader had indicated his willingness to cooperate with the interim Government within the framework of the existing constitution. This would have meant the temporary shelving of his "Pakistan" demand—the plea for a separate Moslem state to be set apart from the remainder of India. The proviso was made that this delay, due to the war, would not establish a precedent and that Pakistan might be considered later.

Now he appears to require an unconditional promise to approve the Pakistan plan before the Moslems will agree to the formation of any government in India whatever.

Aloof on Settlement

This correspondent became convinced last May that whatever formulas were put forward, Mr. Jinnah, like Mr. Gandhi, though for quite a different reason, did not really want any constitutional settlement during the war. There are excellent grounds for believing the Moslem League desires neither the complete elimination of the British members from the Viceroy's Executive Council during the war nor the complete withdrawal of British power during the later transition period ending in a new constitution for India and according to the League its hopes for the fulfillment of the Pakistan dream.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch from Bombay quoted Mr. Jinnah as appealing for the exemption of Moslems from collective fines imposed by the Government upon communities where disorders have occurred. Mr. Jinnah congratulated Moslems for "remarkable discipline, solidarity and unity" in avoiding trouble during disturbances set off by the Congress Party's civil disobedience movement.]

Action by Mahasabha

Finally there is the Hindu Mahasabha which recently met at Delhi and echoed the Congress demands for immediate independence, transfer of power and the formation of a national government to mobilize India's resources for war and so on, coupling with this a complete condemnation of the Moslem League's attitude and policy and attaching a rather vague threat as to a reconsideration of its own attitude, even as regards the demands ignored by the British Government.

The Mahasabha—most orthodox of the Hindu groups—also decided to make exploratory efforts with a view to mediation and its able working President, Dr. B. S. Mooje, who is also Finance Minister of Bengal, and others undertook to interview the leaders of organizations, prominent individuals and representatives of the Government.

While the Mahasabha probably would like a settlement and participation in the Government it seems most unlikely that any such efforts will meet with success. The newspaper, Statesman, although wishing to encourage such an attempt, said: "The great difficulty with a jigsaw puzzle is to find a beginning." All three organizations ignore the important problem of the Indian States and their relations in any interim government in regard to the war effort or other matters.

War Output Increased

Thus the conclusion seems inevitable that political progress at present can only be made through the further development of de facto autonomy on lines already laid down, together with a greater realization of its potentialities.

The present government of India with large majority of Indians is successfully carrying on the administration of the country and continually increasing war production as recent statistics show.

It may not be always understood abroad that the Government of India for nearly all purposes is the Governor General-in-Council, that Council members are not merely departmental heads or advisers to the Viceroy but colleagues of the Governor General in the executive branch of the Government.

How the system works in practice has recently been described by Sir Firozkhan Noon, Council member for Defense and formerly labor member who states that his advice had never been rejected, that the Viceroy acted exactly as a constitutional monarch would toward his ministers and that never even in the case of controversial questions had the Viceroy vetoed the decision of the majority of the council in favor of the minority.

Joint Responsibility

If it is said that the Indian members on the Council are not representative it may well be replied that they are representative of a large body of Indian opinion supporting the war whether non-congress, Hindus, Punjabi, Moslems, Sikhs depressed classes, Parsis or other sections.

In time other prominent Indians may be included and Council entirely Indianized.

Certainly there may expected to be a gradual growth in the spirit of joint responsibility and confidence derived from the experience of a practical exercise of power.

One possible development is an extension of the system represented by the war resources committee to other fields of government. This committee, though nominally under the chairmanship of the Viceroy, usually meets with the Vice-Chairman presiding, and its decisions have all the authority of a full meeting of the Council.

The fact that under the present Constitution the ultimate overriding power resides with Parliament is not felt in practice as a qualifying responsibility of the Government of India. It is purely a reserve power.

Enhancement of Status

Another way in which India's de facto autonomy can be made manifest to the world is by an improved status in external affairs. The appointment of Sir G. S. Bajpai in Washington was one step in that direction.

More important was the appointment of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, to represent India in the Empire War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council in London. This marks a great enhancement of India's international status.

Both Sir Ramaswami and his colleague, the Jam Sahib of Nawanager, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, will be responsible to and take instruction in matters of policy from the Governor General-in-Council, not from the Secretary of State for India.

While by law the Governor General-in-Council is under the control of the Secretary of State for India, the latter is himself in all important matters subject to the War Cabinet where the Government of India is directly represented.

Gain in Independence

Thus this appointment may be viewed as not merely a piece of machinery for enabling India's voice to be heard in the higher conduct of the war but also a big step forward in the development of India's practical independence of Whitehall.

Other steps might be taken to improve India's status in external affairs, such as giving the High Commissioner in London, who now has quasi-consular status, the same position and status as the High Commissioners of the Dominions. It is not unlikely further developments will take place on these general lines.

There are depressing features in the Indian scene today. But India's industrial strength and other attributes pertaining to great power are steadily increasing. If the present system of Government is rightly used there seems no reason why it should not serve as a bridge to that full self-government promised by Britain after the war when a new constitutional system will be framed by the Indians themselves.

India in Excellent Financial Position

British Press Service

London, Sept. 9

A recent examination of statistics has disclosed that however serious its other problems may be, India's financial position is excellent. For example, the interest charge on the entire public debt of India in the widest sense is actually more than covered by the income from assets built up with the help of that debt.

In particular, the state-owned railways of India, with a pay roll of more than 600,000 employees, constitute one of the largest business enterprises in the world, with a capital of $2,196,000,000, and the money which has been raised for this purpose may reasonably be regarded as in effect the capital of a great business rather than as a national debt in the ordinary sense.

Bundist Is Accused Of Service Violation

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Wearing a clergyman's reversed collar, black dickey, gray coat and maroon trousers, William Barnard Wernecke, a German-American Bund leader, entered a plea of innocence yesterday when he was arraigned on a charge of violating the Selective Service Law.

Federal agents reported he had donned the clerical habiliments since they seized him and confiscated a stock of guns and explosives Saturday on his farm near Wadsworth Ill.

They related he had obtained a draft deferment on grounds that he was an ordained minister, but they contended his claims were false.

Use More Cabbage To Prevent Waste

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Housewifes in Western and North Central States have been asked by the Agriculture Department to include more cabbage in their market baskets during the next few weeks.

Pointing to a heavy fall crop of cabbage, the Department said there was no tin available for canning sauerkraut and greater use of fresh cabbage would prevent waste.

Sauerkraut will be available, packed in barrels and other wooden containers, but not in sufficient quantities to make up for the lack of tin, the Department added.

Mexicans of 18 to Train In Move to Expand Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Avila Camacho in a decree putting into effect compulsory military service for 18-year-old youths has taken the first step toward manpower expansion of the Mexican Army.

The fact that the decree evokes a compulsory military service law which has been two years on the statute books is considered significant of Mexico's new war outlook. Enforcement heretofore was considered untimely and unnecessary; and the cost of establishment unjustified.

The President stated in the decree, however, that such service is now necessary "to fortify and reinforce the standing army with reserves ready to respond to the needs of modern war." The state of war into which the nation has entered also "evidences the necessity of Mexican citizens complying fully with their highest obligations," he declared.

All Mexicon youth of 18 years will be registered for military service during October, and during November there will be a drawing as was held in the United States when its draft law went into effect. Trainees will enter service on Jan. 1, and remain during the year. This group will be called "Class of 1942."

Members of Reserve

The law states that after serving this year's training, the individual is a member of the nation's First Reserve until the age of 30; of the Second Reserve until 40, and in the National Guard until 45.

Students, Mexicans residing abroad, those under penal sentence and those who have sustained their family during the five years preceding the age of enrollment may postpone active service for five years. Youths who come under the law may not leave the country, marry, work in State positions, run for elective positions, nor work in Government jobs if they have not complied with their military obligations during the time fixed by the law.

The law resembles that of the United States in many respects, as, for example, its stipulation that workers who leave their positions to fulfill the service will be guaranteed return of jobs at the end of the year's service.

Voluntary service of individuals up to 45 years of age is permitted, provided he is single, widowed or divorced and without children.

'In Case of War'

The law states also that "in case of international war, Mexicans of more than 45 years of age and up to the age limit which the circumstances require may be called to serve in the national guard."

Military circles here state that the newly trained soldiers will be used to fill in existing army units, now under full strength as was our army when we entered the war. Details of enlistment and training plans have not yet been completed, however, it is understood from informed quarters. One of the most healthy developments expected from conscription is a more representative cross-section of the Mexican population, the present army being composed of a large percentage of Indian members.

The number of men to be taken in the first drawing has not yet been made public, but "El Universal," important daily, stated that within a "relatively short time it will be possible to have a contingent, militarized and equipped, which will number 1,500,000 men."

Factor of Women Greater in AAA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Agriculture Department wants the farmer's wife to have a greater voice in the administrative affairs of farming.

A request came from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration today for farmers to give "every consideration" to the election of farm women as well as men to local committees which administer AAA programs, now gauged to increased production of war needs.

Fred S. Wallace, head of the agency, said a shortage of manpower was certain to make administration more difficult next year and that farmers' wives were competent to help handle the business.

The Department also announced amendment of AAA provisions to permit farm wives as well as women farming in their own names to vote in the election of committeemen.

British Report Strikers In Luxemburg to Be Shot

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Strikers in a factory in Nazi-occupied Luxemburg have been sentenced to capital punishment by a German tribunal and "are to be shot immediately," the British radio reported today in a radiocast quoting a German-controlled Luxemburg newspaper. CBS heard the radiocast here.

British Make U. S. Gift Of Gun Factory

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—A gun factory which six months ago stood in a bomb-scarred city in England has been dismantled and shipped piece by piece to the United States, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, disclosed today.

Mr. Stettinius, in an article in the new issue of the Saturday Evening Post, cited the transfer to show that lend-lease is now "no longer a one-way street" directly aiding only U. S. allies.

"It was easier and faster to ship the factory than to ship the guns," he wrote. "We paid nothing for this arsenal. The British consider themselves amply repaid by the damage these guns will inflict on the Germans and Japanese in the hands of our soldiers."

The British have also sent "several thousand" barrage balloons to "protect vital spots along our coasts" and from England and other allied nations the Government has received "guns and tools, military and scientific information—anything which they can spare and we are in a better spot to use than they are," the article said.

Mr. Stettinius added, however, that "we are still paying for many of the things we get" from United Nations partners, and explained:

". . . It is a vital part of our policy to prevent the war from destroying our allies' finances. . . . Our allies have practically exhausted their dollar reserves. The only way they can get dollars to pay for necessities not covered by lend-lease is by selling things to us."

"Dr. Goebbels was confident that when the British dollar balances ran out in the spring of 1941 the war would be practically over," he wrote. "He told the German generals that 'plutocratic' Americans would never supply arms to Britain unless we saw cash on the barrelhead. Well, the Doctor was wrong."

Mr. Stettinius commented that lend-lease "can be a stepping stone toward a freer system of world trade," thus helping to establish permanent peace.

"We can produce more of everything for everyone," he said, "and we should learn how to co-operate in distributing it."

300 Paris Police Held Anti-Vichy Are Dismissed

Recorded by CBS

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, Sept. 9—Radio Brazzaville has reported dismissal of 300 members of the Paris police force, resignation of eight "high officials" of the Vichy Government, and arrest of a "great number" of demonstrators in Nice, Marseilles and Lyon.

Brazzaville said that the 300 members of the Paris police force were dismissed because on the occasion of the arrests which took place on the 14th of July and the following day they did not hesitate to show sympathy for the victims of the Vichy Government.

The eight high officials of the Vichy Administration resigned to show their disapproval of the Government's policy, the radio said. Their identity papers have been issued with a special stamp, pointing them out as foes of the Government.

Brazzaville also reported that in one town the local police refused to carry out Vichy orders against the Jews, as a result of which "the Vichy authorities now have to resort to the state police" there.

Restricted Travel Ordered in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—A further sharp restriction of road and rail travel this winter has been ordered by the Ministry of War Transport.

The order, to be effective from October to the end of March, will curtail the number of railway tickets to be sold. It will limit visits by parents to children who have been evacuated from urban districts, and private travel by members of the armed forces and evacuated civil servants will be restricted. There will be a material reduction of motor coach service.

The object, said the Ministry of Transport, is "to make room for the growing volume of military and other essential traffic, and to save fuel and rubber."

Training Bombers In Fatal Collision

ROSWELL, N. M., Sept. 9 (AP)—Six Army fliers were killed yesterday in the collison of two twin-engined training bombers during a practice bombing mission.

The casualties were listed as: Lieut. David P. Griffiths, Pittsburgh; Lieut. William P. Newby, San Jose, Calif.; Lieut Oscar W. Tredmore, Franklin, Ohio; Cadet Allen W. Hottois, Lakewood, Ohio; Cadet Gerald F. McKenna, Pittsburgh; Private Vernon T. McKelvey, Fort Cobb, Ohio.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—Walt Disney's film from Felix Salten's story about a deer contains much that is lovely and lyric but a good deal that is vulgar and overlittle. "Humanizing" the animals has been unfortunate and there are some scenes which may upset young children.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON—Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG STREET—Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY—Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS—Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH—Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Despite questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE—Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL—Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY—Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL—Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

Brian Donlevy
As a Marine in "Wake Island"

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP—Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS—Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT—Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film; gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE SPOILERS—Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE—Charactertistic Hugh Herbert farce. —M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT—Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN—Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND—Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD—Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left in another of those films which suggest mistakingly that the way to beat the Nazis is to underestimate them.—M, Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce about a young woman whose well intentioned efforts in behalf of her mother's romance produce unforeseen dilemmas. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M, Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about a stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. An excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—U. S. Government's first feature-length production. Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of a decade of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING—Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING—Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER—Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS—Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG—Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M, Y.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

American Tank Output Ahead Of Axis Totals

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today that the nation's tank production had reached "an impressive figure," and that the nation turned out more war planes last month than Germany, Japan and Italy combined.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers convention, Mr. Patterson added that

Praising the type of men in the in December and "we are putting our best efforts into bringing out new planes of designs far superior to any that we have now."

Praising the type ofmen in the armed forces, their training, equipment and leadership, the Undersecretary declared the Japanese "already know that they blundered when they counted on Americans being soft, selfish and easy-going."

"Our soldiers can take it and they can hand it out," he added. "They are men resolved to win this war."

Mr. Patterson said that in speed, range, toughness of armor and hitting power, the United States medium tank, either the M3 or the M4, "is superior to the best German tank" as "proved in combat in Egypt."

Combat records also, he declared, have proved the Curtiss P-40 Hawks better than the Japanese Zero plane. Performances of American heavy bombers were "impressive" on all battle fronts, the Undersecretary said, and in pursuit ships, the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt was termed "the swiftest plane in the air."

Citing a combat box score from Aug. 1-29, Mr. Patterson said the P-40's shot down 13 Zeros and four bombers with a loss of two P-40's, and the Bell P-39's destroyed 13 Zeros and probably five others against a loss of four United States planes.

Mr. Patterson declared that the Axis had veteran soldiers and great sources of weapons to present "a long lead that we must overcome."

Army Bomber Crashes Apartment Building

NEWARK, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—The midday crash of a twin-motored Army bomber into an apartment building killed eight persons—six occupants of the plane and two women civilians, authorities reported today.

One wing broken, the bomber hedge-hopped over Newark's business district yesterday noon, damaged a residence and struck the Weston Building, which was demolished as a gasoline tank ripped loose from the plane and exploded.

At Wright Field, Dayton, where the ship took off, its occupants were identified as Col. Douglas M. Kilpatrick, of Houma, La., pilot; Lieut. Lawrence S. Lawver, of Freeport, Ill., co-pilot; Private Charles Watson and Corp. R. A. Arens, both of Dayton; Lieut. Russell E. Newlin, of Indianapolis, and O. A. Pecon of Dayton.

Navy Bomber Falls Into Florida Bay

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 9 (AP)—Three men were killed and three injured in the crash of a Navy Patrol bomber in East Bay near here Monday night, the Pensacola Naval Air Station Public Relations Office reported.

Ensign Thomas W. Simonds of Sparta, Ill., was listed as killed. Reported missing and presumed killed were Ensign Robert L. Thorensen of River Falls, Wis., and Leading Aircraftsman Clive Gutteridge of the Royal Air Force, from Hasilmere, England.

Injured were Lieut. James D. Wright, the pilot, of Alturas, Fla.; Frank Rosinski, aviation machinist's mate, third class, of Chicago, and John B. Webb, aviation machinist's mate, second class, of Valdosta, Ga.

Many Volunteers Rally to Aid Farm Harvest in California

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9—California's first warthme harvest is a heroic scramble. Men, women, and school children, employed persons and unemployed, city dwellers and townspeople by the thousands are being pressed into service at the important tasks of crop gathering. At this writing, there is no assurance this volunteer and inexperienced army of field workers will more than partly win the race against time and spoilage.

Prunes, grapes, hops, sugar beets, and other crops that require hand work at harvest time demand immediate attention, and are getting it. But the work battalions recruited in haste are chiefly composed of volunteers with little knowledge of their work, and only a careful totaling of state-wide results perhaps two months hence will reveal the efficacy of their enthusiastic help.

Cotton, walnuts, late grains, winter citrus fruits—these crops are coming along rapidly and will demand similar attention if California's perpetual horn of plenty is to deliver this year's swollen abundance to the processing agencies which will channel it to the nation's armed forces and civilian needs.

The opening of high schools has been delayed in some sections of the State to give students an opportunity to serve in the fields, vineyards, and orchards a little longer. San Francisco contributed two days' time of its high schools on this basis.

High Schools Help

In Los Angeles, it was expected that 40,000 high-school students would register for a half of each day at work and in the near-by harvests, attending school the other half of the day and receiving scholastic credit for agricultural work performed at the prevailing wage.

San Jose, in the heart of a major deciduous fruit district, is exploring a plan to operate its high school two shifts, making it possible for students empioyed in essential jobs to remain at their work.

The vast and productive grape-producing area around Fresno, raisin capital of the world, is at the moment a vital salient in the agricultural line, with hundreds of thousands of tons of matured grapes awaiting picking. The many, but only partly co-ordinated, agencies functioning in the manpower emergency are directing their forces right now toward that objective, and there is hope of a good result.

Some groups of convicts from the State prisons have been sent out to specified areas, under guard, to help with the harvest and earn the high pay that is offered. Members of the Sierra Club and Alpine Club, two mountaineering organizations, have gone forth in group into the harvest. Eagle Scouts and others have joined.

Women Recruited

The American Women's Volunteer Service is recruiting women up and down the State to go to harvest areas for a season. All volunteers must agree to give at least one week of service in the needed cropping work.

The State Chamber of Commerce, the State Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, the United States Department of Agriculture War Board, the Federal Security Administration, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, city, county, and state school authorities, and numerous other organizations and individuals are helping as they may toward a solution of this, California's greatest agricultural labor emergency.

"Where to go? What to do?" asks the Travel and Recreation Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce in an appeal to all Californians. It provides the reply: "The answer is plain. The call is loud. Go into the fields, into the orchards, into your nearest harvest area, and go to work. Your most patriotic opportunity is offered. If the California crops are lost, the folks at home in California are to blame. If the troops lack food, if the storehouses shrink, if prices get out of hand, it will be our own fault."

Crews to recruit agricultural workers in Mexico are expected to be active by Sept. 10 under direction of Laurence I. Hughes, Farm Security Administration Regional Director from San Francisco, who is already there arranging transportation and other details. The War Manpower Commission in Washington has approved bringing in many Mexican farm laborers for the late fall sugar-beet harvest.

Meanwhile, California's farmers were advised by the War Manpower Commission that "migrant workers will not be available as in former years, and this will-o'-the-wisp should not be depended upon. Aside from any assistance rendered by the Government, farmers must help themselves or they will not find the labor they need."

The entire State-wide effort cannot be added up at this point. By Thanksgiving time, doubtless it can be told what California's harvest has been, how much of this year's natural bounty has been stored and saved, what valuable part has been lost.

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DORMONT—1422 Potomac Ave.
BELTZHOOVER—401 Warrington Ave.
SHERADEN—3058 Chartiers Ave.
McKEES ROCKS—611 Chartiers Ave.
NORTH SIDE—3551 East St.
SQUIRREL HILL—1936 Murray Ave.
LAWRENCEVILLE—4319 Penn Ave.
EAST LIBERTY—6230 Penn Ave.
LINCOLN HILL—1423 Lincoln Ave.
HOMEWOOD—8002 Bennett St.
EDGEWOOD—1031 S. Braddock Ave.
SWISSVALE—Noble and Dickson Sts.
TURTLE CREEK—Monroeville Rd.
FOREST HILLS—1844

Cincinnati Reds Going Through Disappointing Campaign Under Bill McKechnie

Redlegs Are in Danger Of Sliding Further Back

BULLETIN

The Braves and Cincinnati will play a double-header at Braves Field, tomorrow, beginning at 1:30 p. m. Today's single game was postponed.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No manager in big league baseball was happier to see the month of September than Bill McKechnie, whose Cincinnati Reds are in town for a short series with the Braves. In his five seasons at the helm of the Redlegs, "Uncle Will" never had a more disastrous four-week stretch than he ran into during August. Nineteen defeats and 11 wins was his record and a drop to the bottom of the National League's first division his reward.

Bill, no doubt, would like to extend his stay in the Hub, as his 1942 edge on the Braves is pronounced. In 20 starts, the Reds have come out with 15 victories—10 of them in succession through June and July.

Frisch Close

However, the McKechniemen have lost their grip on the rest of the league and may yet slide into the lower half of the standing. This would rank as a major catastrophe in Rhineland, as many western critics predicted a second and possibly a first place finish for the Reds and their great pitching. But McKechnie's offense hit rock bottom and the moundsmen were unable to carry the load alone. Consequently, Bill now finds himself threatened from behind by the Pirates, managed and pushed by Frankie Frisch.

The situation got so bad with the Reds that Bucky Walters, one of the best pitchers in baseball, dropped seven straight. Between July 19 and Sept. 7 he failed to win a game. Eight times he worked in losing games through August. But most of the setbacks were due to little or no support on offense. For instance, he dropped a two-hitter to the Braves.

Winning Pitcher

The one bright spot in Cincinnati's second half is the pitching of Johnny Vander Meer, who seems able to get by with very little support. He won six and lost only one in August, yielding just 13 runs and 40 hits over a stretch of 52⅓ innings. Included were 19 bases on balls and 42 strikeouts. Johnny's 16 wins represent a high figure for southpaws and his 162 strikeouts are tops for all hurlers. The boy has shown courage in coming back after those disappointing years.

As a matter of cold fact, McKechnie has started off in as much hot water in September as in August. His record this month is two wins and six losses, chiefly because he had the misfortune to run into the Dodgers and Cardinals in succession when both were hot. But these days everybody seems to be contributing to the drives of the Cards and Brooks.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cincinnati's Max Marshall, rookie outfielder, has hit three home runs this year and all of them against Boston hurling . . . The Red Sox ended their Washington series with 14 victories, seven defeats, with one game washed off the books . . . Joe Cronin's moundsmen gave 10 bases on balls in dropping the final at Griffith Stadium yesterday, 15-11 . . . Because of today's postponement, the Braves must play four double-headers in a row—with the Reds, Pirates and Cubs . . . When the schedule is as crowded as this, ball players call a single game an open date . . . The Braves won their exhibition at Camp Edwards last evening, 6-0, with Lou Tost pitching.

* * *

The Red Sox tomorrow make a one-day stand at Detroit, then move on to Cleveland . . . Johnny Pesky picked up three singles and a double at Washington, increasing his base hit total to a fine 188 . . . With 14 games to go, he should add the necessary dozen to reach 200 . . . This morning he was second to Ted Williams in the batting race . . . Few freshmen have had better years at bat than the kid shortstop, whose sophomore campaign will be delayed until after the war . . . Tony Lupien just missed the record book yesterday with a lone putout at first base . . . Derringer and either Starr or Riddle will probably pitch for the Reds tomorrow.

Physical fitness will be included in the University of Minnesota's athletic program this fall, and every student will have to enroll.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Betty Jameson, defending champion, lost to Janet Younkers, 1 up, in first round of women's national golf tourney at Brookline, Mass.

Five Years Ago

Mickey Cochrane signed two-year contract to be bench manager for Detroit Tigers.

Representing New England

Seven Members of the Chicago Bears

When the National League professional football champions face the Army All-Stars here at Fenway Park Sunday, Sept. 20, these seven local college products will be on the roster and all seven probably will see action. Top row (left to right): Adolph "Butch" Kissell (Boston College), Chick Morris (Boston University), Bill Osmanski (Holy Cross), and Gary Famiglietti (Boston University). Front row (left to right): Ray McLean (St. Anselm's), Monk Maznicki (Boston College), Charlie O'Rourke (Boston College).

Berry Begins Major League Umpiring Job

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Charley Berry, the former big league catcher who once wanted to be a manager, comes back to the big time tonight in the role of the managers' natural foe—the umpire.

Folks hereabouts, where Charley first gained athletic prominence, thought he was making a big mistake two years ago when he resigned as the highly successful manager of the Wilmington, Del., club of the Class B Interstate League to become an umpire in the Class A Eastern League.

But Charley had a goal in mind. "Umpiring is the thing I want to do," he said, "and I'm willing to work long and hard to call them in the majors."

Attains Goal

He attains his goal tonight at Chicago. As an umpire he was purchased by the American League yesterday from the International League, and tonight he helps work the Washington-White Sox double-header.

Berry, All-American football end at Lafayette College in 1924, is one of the few football stars who made good as a major league baseball player.

He joined the Philadelphia Athletics in 1925. Two years later he became head football coach at Grove City (Pa.) College but resigned in 1931 when the work interfered with his baseball career.

In 1935, the A's made him a free agent and later he caught for the Red Sox and the White Sox. He returned to the A's as a coach and about four years ago started officiating at college football games.

"I got the feel of umpiring then," he said at Chicago. "And I liked it."

Successful Manager

In the summer of 1940 he was named manager of the Wilmington Club and piloted it from the second division into the playoffs. Friends predicted a bright managerial future for him, but he chucked it when Tommy Richardson, President of the Eastern League, offered him an umpiring job at the start of the 1941 season.

Hal J. Weaver who is completing his fifth season in the American Association and who previously umpired in the International and Bi-State Leagues, will join the American League during the spring training season next year.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	93	45	.674	
Boston	84	55	.604	9½
St. Louis	75	65	.536	19
Cleveland	70	69	.504	23½
Detroit	67	73	.479	27
Chicago	59	73	.447	31
Washington	55	81	.404	37
Philadelphia	50	92	.352	45

Results Sept. 8

Washington 15, Boston 11.
Second game, called.
Cleveland 10, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	94	43	.686	
St. Louis	91	46	.664	3
New York	76	61	.555	18
Cincinnati	66	70	.485	27½
Pittsburgh	62	71	.466	30
Chicago	63	77	.450	32½
Boston	55	81	.404	38½
Philadelphia	36	94	.277	54½

Results Sept. 8

Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 0.
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.

Christi to Be Among Best Service Squads in Nation

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Southwest football will have an added flavor this fall with seven service teams from camps in Texas playing full schedules and putting a flock of former college players from all over the country on the gridiron.

With a roster studded with big name college players, the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station is expected to have one of the best service teams in the nation. The team is being coached by Marty Karow, former Texas A. & M. College mentor and once a star athlete at Ohio State University.

Ellington Field near Houston, Randolph Field near San Antonio, the Waco Flying School, the Lubbock Flying School, Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio and Camp Wolters at Mineral Wells are the other camps and training schools that will have grid teams this fall.

Arranged Games

The Naval Station has arranged games with what are expected to be the four leading teams of the Southwest Conference — Texas, Texas A. & M., Rice and Southern Methodist—and will also meet Ellington Field, Randolph Field and the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Station, the latter two games, one at Corpus Christi and one at Pensacola.

The Corpus Christi squad is headed by such former collegiate stars as George Franck of Minnesota and Ed Frutig of Michigan. Past teams of Notre Dame, University of California, Washington State, University of Detroit, University of Southern California, Santa Clara, Rice, Stanford, Northwestern, University of Wisconsin, Washington and Lee, Utah State, University of Nebraska, University of Iowa and many others are represented on the Corpus Christi squad.

The schedules of the service teams will open Sept. 19 with Corpus Christi playing the University of Texas at Austin and the Waco Flying School meeting Baylor University at Waco.

Randolph Flyers

The Randolph Field Flyers will have a slight edge on the other service teams in at least one respect. The flying school had a football team last season and has eight "lettermen" returning.

The team this year will be coached by Lewis "Bullet" Gray, former University of Texas back, and Forest Kline, former Texas Christian University guard. The Randolph schedule includes games with the Waco Flying School, Tulsa University, Southwest Texas Teachers, Aero Parts Manufacturing Company of Wichita, Kan.; Allen Academy, Ellington Field, North Texas Agricultural College and various units of Fort Sam Houston.

The Ellington Field team is being coached by C. T. Reese, formerly of Washington and Jefferson, and E. L. Hickman, former West Virginia high school coach. Among the former stars on the squad are Edward Baron, Michigan State quarterback; Sam Flowers, Rice center; W. D. Hacker, Xavier guard; and Cecil Evans, Texas A. & I. tackle. Games scheduled include Rice freshmen, Corpus Christi Naval Station "B" team, Schreiner Institute, Lamar College, Sam Houston Teachers and Allen Academy.

Waco School

The Waco Flying School is coached by N. J. Dragash, former South Dakota State coach. Besides the engagement with Baylor, the Waco team will meet Tulsa University and several Texas college teams.

The Lubbock Flying School has games booked with Abilene Christian College and Texas Tech "B" team, and will probably play several service teams. Edward W. Dunn, former coach at South Dakota University, is the mentor.

Fort Sam Houston will have several teams as in the past. The most important are expected to be the 38th infantry, Ninth infantry and the Special Units eleven.

Camp Wolters at Mineral Wells plans to play several games, but at present the only schedule is several intra-squad contests.

Shepperd Field at Wichita Falls and Camp Barkley at Abilene were forced to drop football because of War Department orders.

Joe Hornaday

Eagles Rely On Veteran First Team

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At one of the recent mid-summer football luncheons of Boston grid writers and coaches, Denny Myers of Boston College predicted that his Eagles would "have to win their games in the first half or not at all." Unfortunately for Denny, nothing has happened in the two weeks B. C. has been practicing to cause him to revise his opinion.

"We've got a good veteran first club back," he says, "but that is about all. With few replacements for our starters, we've got to score early and often in the first half or else be beaten in the second."

Won't Concede Inch

Barring unforeseen developments, the Eagle first team won't concede an inch to any starting eleven on their schedule—and it's a long, tough one of nine games. But once these regulars tire and little substitution is made, the games may break wide open.

To say that the Eagles have no replacements is, of course, a slight exaggeration. To say that they have no replacements that measure up to the first-stringers is another slight exaggeration, but one which still is more fact than fancy.

Take the line, for instance. From left to right Denny can call out the names of such B. C. heroes as Charlie Furbush, Gil Bouley, Patsy Darone, Fred Naumetz, Rocco Canale, Angelo Sisti, and Don Currivan—all of whom, with the exception of Currivan and Sisti, started the testing game as a unit against Holy Cross last fall. And Currivan, you may remember, was one of the Sugar Bowl stars of 1941 and the boy who stole the ball in the Holy Cross end zone that same fall to enable the Eagles to defeat the Crusaders, keep their record clean, and go to the Sugar Bowl, while Sisti was first understudy to Capt Al Morro. In addition, Myers can call on such experienced men as Al Fiorentino, Chris Brady, and Joe Repko for relief in spots.

In the backfield he has such tried veterans as Eddie Doherty, Mickey Connolly, and Mike Holovak, who have shown much effectiveness, with the addition of young Bob Mangene of Malden, a sophomore. For substitutes Myers can fill in with Carl Lucas, Bill Connery, both experienced backs, and with several promising newcomers from the sophomores and freshmen.

Powerful Leaders

Leading the Eagles this fall are a couple of powerful boys who have proved their ability on more than one occasion. One co-captain is Naumetz, who Myers claims will be one of the outstanding centers in the country, and the other is Holovak, the pile-driving fullback of Denny's modified T attack.

The Eagle schedule begins Oct. 3 with West Virginia at Fenway Park, where all B. C. games will be played this fall. It continues with the following opponents: Oct. 10, Clemson; 17, North Carolina Navy; 24, Wake Forest; 31, Georgetown; Nov. 7, Temple; 14, Fordham; 21, Boston University, and 28, Holy Cross.

Sports Around the Hub

Grid Teams Now in Action

All five local college football squads are now in action, busily preparing for "difficult" schedules (all gridiron schedules are difficult). Boston University and Tufts were the last two to join in football practice yesterday. Nearly 50 reported to Walt Holmer, the B. U. coach at Weston, and only 31 turned out for Lew Manly to start with at Tufts.

Both coaches have their problems, although they are not worse than usual at least. Thirty-one players at Medford is not much of a numerical start, but Coach Manly is used to that and lacking depth as usual, he began training players for double duties to fit probable emergencies.

It is the first season for Holmer as head coach at B. U., but he is not unfamiliar with the players and problems since he was first assistant to Maj. Pat Hanley, now on active duty with the Marines somewhere in the Pacific. It will be some time yet before either coach can predict much about his players or the team prospects.

* * *

Both Tufts and Boston University, along with Harvard open their schedules less than three weeks away, Saturday, Sept. 26. Tufts will play Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine; B. U. entertains American International at Nickerson Field, and Harvard will play host to the North Carolina Pre-Flight school aviation cadets in the Harvard Stadium.

* * *

Too bad the game at Fenway Park yesterday between the Negro major league ball teams had not been better attended. The game was not publicized enough, especially in view of the recent discussions regarding the Negro in organized baseball. The Philadelphia Stars won the game, defeating the Elite Giants of Baltimore, 8 to 7. The Stars scored all eight runs in the third inning. The game was called at the end of the seventh.

* * *

That Army All-Star football game with the Chicago Bears at Fenway, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, could be one of the major attractions here or elsewhere for the entire season. Whether the Army men will have much of a chance against the smooth professionals may be revealed this Saturday when Col. Bob Neyland takes the soldiers to New York for a game with the Giants in the Polo Grounds.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ed Head, Dodgers—Blanked Pirates 4-0 with four hits.

Jake Early, Senators—His two doubles knocked in five runs in 15-11 win over Red Sox.

Ray Poat, Indians—Handcuffed White Sox with seven hits for 10-0 victory.

Steve Sundra, Browns—Tossed four-hitter to down Tigers 4-1.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Big Boy in Brooklyn

Take it from Del Baker, Buck Newsom will be a big boy in Brooklyn by the first week in October.

"Newsom not only will be a big help to the Dodgers," said the manager of the Tigers, "but he'll probably win the pennant for them. The way I figure it, he'll be the difference between the World Series and second place in the final three weeks, and he might give the Yankees some trouble in the series."

"You're right about Bobo being a big boy in Brooklyn," said Merv Shea. "In fact, he's a big boy anywhere. Larry MacPhail's food bill will be a whole lot heavier in September than it was in August."

Add Color

With the chance to pitch in another World Series staring at him, Newsom should be one of the leading pitchers in the National League in the bell lap. Always a great player, he will be the fellow to watch when the Dodgers get together with the Cardinals at Ebbets Field. And if the Brooks succeed in holding off the Redbirds, the strong right arm of Mr. Newsom will add considerable color to the October classic and prestige to the Brooklyn cause.

"Yes, you're right when you say Newsom will add color to the series," Baker continued. "He's very apt to be the best pitcher in it. He put us in the series a couple of years ago and almost won it for us. With that old cash at stake and a lot of people in the stands 'Old Bobo' just walks out there and takes charge. If the big guy is in shape, I think Durocher might open the series with him."

"Sure," said Shea. "But they got to get into it first."

Baker's Key Man

Baker and the Tigers should remember Newsom. In 1940 he had his best year with them, winning 21 games and losing only five, and bringing a World Series to Briggs Stadium while the Yankees waited in vain for their September push. The Bengals had Schoolboy Rowe, Tommy Bridges and a few others throwing downhill at the hitters, but Bobo was Baker's key man—the hurler who took charge of the toughest spots — Del's insurance against a losing streak of alarming proportions.

In the World Series that fall the big fellow won the first two games he pitched, and when he came back for the seventh and deciding contest at Cincinnati, the critics felt certain that Walter O. Briggs would be rewarded with a world championship. But Bobo's air-tight hurling went for naught when infielder Dick Bartell forgot to throw home to cut off what later proved to be the winning run in a 2-1 victory for Paul Derringer.

Keeps Trying

Some ball players, lost in the shuffle of the second division and far out of the penant race, admit that they slack up in the waning days of the campaign. But they'll never be able to say that about Newsom, and he has labored in second divisions a lot longer than he has in the upper crust.

"I'll always give Newsom that much," said Miller. "He loves to pitch, and will give you all he's got no matter what the situation. He's had a flock of ball games kicked away for him. The tougher the spot, the better he likes it. Why, Bobo—when he was with us—would rather work against the Yankees or Red Sox than against the weaker A's or Senators. That's the reason he's always been a good money pitcher."

That Newsom would add color to an October classic between the Brooks and Yanks is a certainty. Yet, Leo Durocher could hardly be blamed for keeping Bobo in the background, or even in the bull pen. The Dodgers ran more than three quarters of the race without him and with Whit Wyatt, Curt Davis, Kirby Higbe and Larry French doing the bulk of the hurling. It might not be easy for Durocher to sidetrack one of his original big four to make room for Bobo.

Southworth Just Meeting Them All, Game by Game

By the Associated Press

Take it direct from Billy (The Kid) Southworth, the Brooklyn Dodgers don't look any different to his St. Louis Cardinals than any other club in the National League.

Now this is not to imply that the Phillies resemble the Dodgers—or are even a reasonable facsimile thereof. But as he led his roaring Red Birds into their final full-scale invasion of the East today—an invasion that the Cards still confidently expect will wind up with the National League pennant—Billy The Kid came right out with his battle strategy—"We play 'em as we meet 'em, game by game."

He stayed by this theory, even though the Bums boasted a gaudy three-game bulge on the Cardinals as a result of Ed Head's four-hit whitewash job to give the Dodgers a 4-0 win over the Pittsburgh Pirates yetserday. The Cardinals couldn't do a thing to stop the Brooklyns from picking up that half a game, simply because the schedule gave them the day off.

Still Confident

"But we're still confident and we're still in the fight," Southworth insisted. "We play this single game with the Giants today. Then we move into Brooklyn for those two games Friday and Saturday. And then we have the Phillies and Braves after that.

"Well, we're playing every ball game as it comes along. Brooklyn is just another ball game, the same as Boston and Philadelphia. We're trying to win each one of 'em and get this—we're not looking forward or backward. We're only looking at what's right there in front of us each day."

There's no doubt the Cards have the toughest kind of a haul if they expect to overtake the battered Brooklyns, especially since shortstop Slats Marion and southpaw Ernie White are still out. The front office tried to take up some of the slack caused by these injuries by buying Jeff Cross, Houston's classy infielder, and calling up veteran elbower Bill Beckman from Rochester yesterday.

Meantime, the Dodgers took advantage of the situation as fully as the fellow who suddenly finds the steak platter set right in front of him on the boarding house table. Head had the Bucs stopped, and when his mates gave him a run in the first frame, the whole thing was over. In fact, after the first inning, not a Pirate got as far as second base.

This was the only battle on the National League calendar, while over in the American League three games were run off, chief of which saw the Washington Senators nosing out the Boston Red Sox, 15 to 11. All told, 35 hits rattled off the Griffith Stadium fences, but in the end, 10 walks handed out by the Sox elbowers did as much damage as anything else. A second game had to be called at the end of four innings so both teams could catch a train.

Sundra Wins

The setback sank the second place Sox 9½ games behind the idle New York Yankees and left them with only 15 to play.

The St. Louis Browns put a firmer grap on the American League's third place by whipping the Detroit Tigers 4-1 with the help of a couple of Yankee castoffs—Steve Sundra, who served up a four-hit pitching job, and Walt Judnich, who whacked his 11th homer of the year.

The Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox were slated for a double-header, but after young Ray Poat's twirling whipped the Sox 10-0 in the opener, the second game had to be called off. It was Poat's first start since the Tribe recalled him from Indianapolis.

Mickey Owen Heads Dodgers

NEW YORK (AP)—Mickey Owen, who received something resembling a cold shoulder this spring in the Brooklyn Dodgers' rating of their own catchers, now is a foremost candidate for the Most Valuable Player award in the National League.

The fiery little receiver, who dropped a famous third strike in the World Series last year, caught only five of Brooklyn's first 21 games at the start of the current campaign while Manager Leo Durocher divided virtually all the work between Billy Sullivan, then newly acquired from Detroit, and Cliff Dapper, big rookie with an equally big batting average.

While this still was going on the Dodgers encountered their worst losing streak of the season—four games.

Halted Streak

Then on May 5 Owen caught an 11-inning game at St. Louis and the Dodgers won.

That was the game in which Larry French bowed in as a starting pitcher and Durocher decided Mickey's clever handling had a lot to do with the southpaw's success.

Owen became the regular catcher that day and the Dodgers promptly had their biggest winning spree of the season, taking 11 of 12 games, and the contest they lost was one of the two in the string which Owen did not catch.

He has been the mainspring of the Dodgers ever since, but reached his greatest heights on Brooklyn's last road trip which ended yesterday. He caught in very game, getting only a brief respite in the first game of Monday's doubleheader at Boston.

He has won the admiration of Managers Bill McKechnie of Cincinnati and Frankie Frisch of Pittsburgh, as well as that of his own boss, Durocher, and if the baseball writers follow their usual custom of selecting the Most Valuable Player from the pennant-winning team, then Owen will receive plenty of consideration if the Dodgers stay in front.

Other Contenders

Other leading contenders for the award in the National League include hard-hitting Enos Slaughter and pitcher Morton Cooper of the high-flying Cardinals, and Mel Ott, the home-run-hitting manager of the New York Giants. Ott's average is only .282, although he has collected 26 home runs.

Pete Reiser, Brooklyn centerfielder, won the title a year ago and was a definite candidate until he was injured and Owen made his surge. Incidentally, Reiser still is hitting .323 to the catcher's modest .279.

Played All Games

AMERICUS, Ga. (AP) — Come what may—including short gasoline and shorter tires—there is one minor baseball league that believes in completing a contract.

Official standings of the Class D Georgia-Florida League show that each team in the eight-club loop completed all of its 63 home games and 63 road tilts in the season just ended.

Influence Failed

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—Last year Albert N. Jorgensen, Jr., won the Harvard trophy, a cup awarded at Choate Preparatory School for excellence in football. He didn't go to Harvard, however.

Instead, the 187-pound line cracker is regarded today as one of the most promising of the freshmen trying out for the varsity eleven at the University of Connecticut, where Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, Sr., is prexy.

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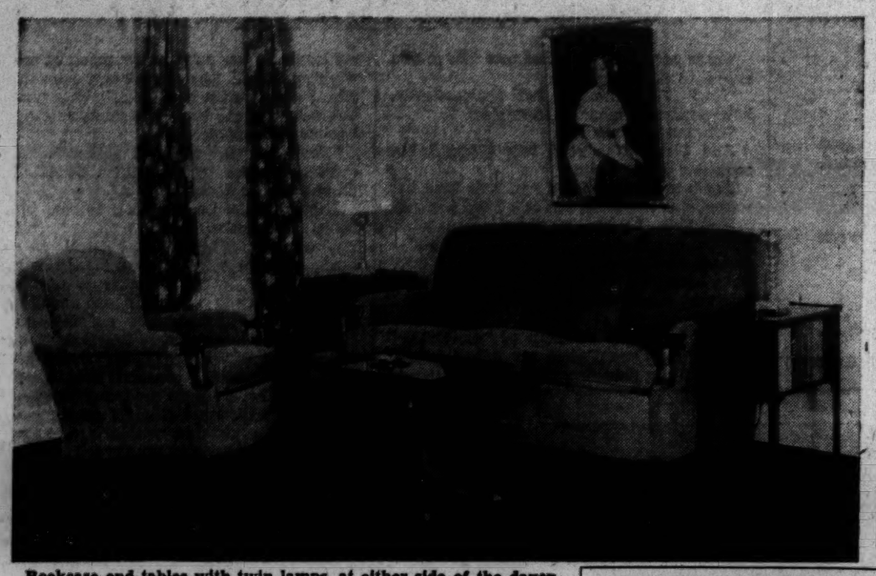


Bookcase end tables with twin lamps, at either side of the davenport, contribute to the balanced harmony of the room. The Duncan Phyfe coffee table has a removable tray top.

Tables and Lamps Important Units in Room Decoration—Choose With Care

By Irwin Spear
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember when the center table was a matter of course in every living room? On it stood the most important lamp of the household—kerosene of course—and there the current magazines were to be found. Its ample top usually accommodated the family photograph album as well as knickknacks.

The center table has departed—perhaps never to return. Its place is engagingly filled by a bevy of small fry. Adaptable to varied uses and strategically distributed wherever they can most effectively contribute to comfort and convenience. Topping the list is the chair-side table. Every major chair should have one, a silent servant safely disposing of cup and saucer or refreshment glass, unobtrusively tendering bon bons or nuts, putting a reading lamp within easy reach and, when equipped with shelf or book trough, effortlessly providing the latest best seller or an illustrated weekly.

And are you perchance acquainted with the "step" table? Built in steps, two and sometimes three, it is both versatile and good looking. Fill one step with books, place a tray or bowl of flowers on another step and a lamp on the top and you have the practical and the decorative combined.

Apropos of lamps, it is probably not too much to say that they can make or mar a room. Perhaps they do not often make it, but few will deny that they sometimes mar it.

But one doesn't have to be a decorator to enlist the wizardry of lamps in making a room more cheerful and charming. All that is needed is to get acquainted with the attractive designs and ingenious effects now available in lamps and lighting.

Lamps like other home furnishings have had to bow to war restrictions so metal ones are passing. But wood bases are practical, and appearing in many smart designs. Lenox pottery, made in this country, is as beautiful as imported wares and American glass bases are works of art that stand their own with those which formerly came to us from Czechoslovakia.

Floor Lamps for Comfort

Comfort and utility require a liberal sprinkling of floor and bridge lamps in a well-appointed home, and one of them may well be the inverted type which throws a glareless light straight to the ceiling, from which it is diffused and softly reflected. Then there are adjustable arms that may be raised or lowered, extended or folded to swing the light in any direction and increase or dim its brilliance. There is also a bridge lamp that extends right over the center of the table.

But getting back to tables, try a piecrust-topped one at the end of a sofa with lamp, book ends and some prized bibelot. A butterfly table, when its wings are spread, helps a lot in serving tea. And if there's a man in the house, don't be without one of those Old English joint stools which, though serving regularly as an end table, can double in brass as a footrest. You know men are never quite settled unless their feet are propped up somewhere.

Of course you are familiar with the cobbler's bench and the butcher's block metamorphosed in maple, the one as a coffee table, the other as an end table.

There's a little triangular affair that sidles neatly against a chair or fits exactly into a corner. It has dropleaves which, when raised, give it a circular top. Where space is limited a nest of tables comes in handy. Those little glass-topped ones, lacquered in red, yellow, green, or black and gold, inject an enlivening note and have long been a gift standby.

Festive Tray-Top Tables

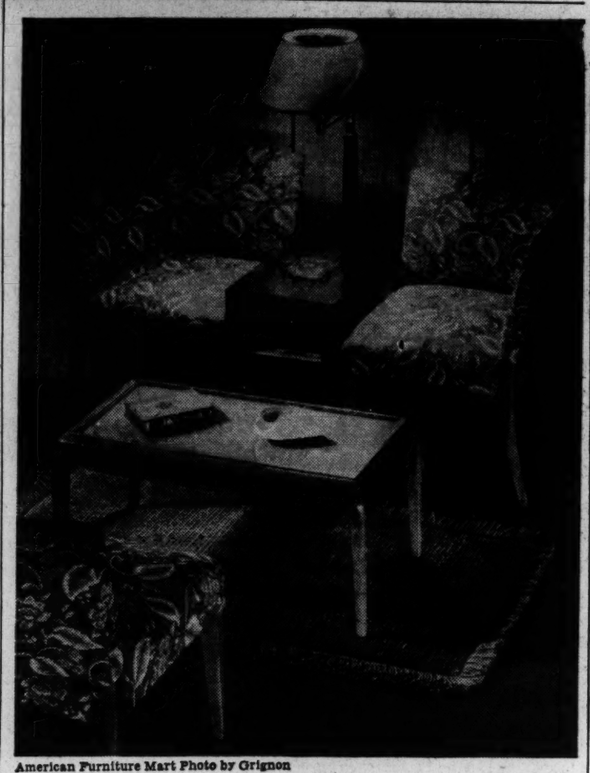
Some sort of tray-top table saves time and bother getting refreshments to the scene of operations. Those with festive painted tops are quite decorative and the trays can be used separately to good advantage. To give an entrance hall an inviting look there's nothing like a folding-top console, particularly if you keep a bowl of fresh-cut flowers on it. Or you may prefer a pair of glass hurricane lamps—a contemporaneously correct accompaniment.

If you want a dash of Modern with your dignified Eighteenth Century furnishings, have an end table of bleached wood fashioned in parallelograms. And for the sun porch or a room in the Spanish or Italian tradition, those colorful tile toppers with wrought-iron bases are just the thing. You can still find a few. But no more when these are gone—at least for the duration.

Adding comfort to the reading chair is the revolving drum table that puts your favorite books at your fingertips and is just the right height for a lamp. And what is home without a sewing table! The Martha Washington or the Priscilla used to set up housekeeping with every bride. More recently the Betsey Ross has won favor because its dropleaf lets down to reveal at a glance complete sewing equipment without need to pull out drawers or fumble for the wanted spool.

Does your room need the poise and restfulness that balance produces? Tables and lamps in pairs will help attain it. Use them at sofa ends, at either side of a doorway or fireplace. Or if you want to avoid a too static effect, have each table different but not of an entirely divergent size and style. The lamps too may be somewhat dissimilar.

Mixing periods is being done today by all our "best families." However, if you like every detail in keeping, there are tables and lamps for almost every purpose in about every period design.



American Furniture Mart Photo by Grignon

Between the two pieces of the sectional love seat is a lamp and table combination of walnut. The occasional table is of birch. Such combinations of dark and light wood are being featured in home furnishing.

Do Hands That Wear Your Gloves Take Good Care of Them?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These are busy days, we jerk gloves on, or off, in a hurry. They need to be more utilitarian in design. Good, new gloves will last a long time—with care!

Leather is precious. Keep it dry if possible. Wear fabric gloves in the rain.

Before you put on gloves, wash the hands, shorten and smooth down the fingernails. Turn finger-ring settings toward the palm. Have the hands cool and dry. Sprinkle talcum powder inside leather gloves, then ease onto the fingers, as the clerk does at the glove counter. Rub down each finger, instead of pushing down between them or pulling the glove on by the cuff (unless it is sturdy).

When you take gloves off, turn down the cuff and pull them off wrong-side-out. Straighten out, blow into them to puff out the sides and "finger-press" or smooth soft leather out in both directions while slightly damp and warm from the hands.

To brush gloves, use a piece of velvet, rubber sponge, or a soft, clean brush. To remove spots, use a dry cleaning fluid sold in a small bottle for the purpose.

Sending gloves to the dry cleaner is usually satisfactory, but he can't guarantee they won't fade.

Mend gloves carefully with a thread in the correct color. Use a thin needle with a large eye for leather gloves and push it through holes made by previous sewing. Baste ripped seams in fabric gloves carefully before you sew them on the machine or by hand.

For thin fingertips in fabric gloves, get mercerized darning cotton and weave back and forth with only short, almost invisible stitches to show on the right side, but firm thread crossing in both directions on the wrong side for reinforcement.

If gloves are guaranteed washable, dissolve a mild soap fully and cool to lukewarm. Put heavy gloves on the hands, wrong-side-out, and rub thick suds into them gently with a very soft brush, and rinse in lukewarm water. Then roll the gloves from the wrist—don't pull the fingertips! Put on hands and wash the other side.

Wash thin, washable leather or fabric gloves off the hands in a suds with a cupping motion of the hands. Be gentle because thread is apt to break and fingertips wear fuzzy during the washing. Do not soak colored gloves.

Rinse well, lay flat, pat gently into shape and let dry—away from sun which would fade and heat which would shrink them. Slip white tissue paper into cuffs to keep colored stitching from running.

When practically dry, cover fabric gloves with a cloth and press lightly and iron edges of cuffs on the wrong side. Pull knit gloves into shape without pressing. "Finger-press" leather.

If gloves shrink too much, roll them in a wet towel to dampen thoroughly, then stretch both ways into the shape and size you want.

For general wear, gloves should not fit too tightly, and there should be a gusset (or diamond-shaped piece) at the base of each finger to give a better fit without bulkiness.

It is patriotic to save gloves.

Slip Covers Save Your Luggage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are a race of travelers. Even if Johnny is in the Army now and the wherewithals of automobile travel are rationed, we'll still visit him by train and bus and taxi. And that means we'll pack our suitcases with varying emotions, knowing that the mark of a seasoned traveler is the neat appearance of his luggage.

But the answer to well-groomed luggage is simple—slip cover it as we do our chairs and sofas!

Even if we have a smart new pigskin bag we're proud to show our hostess, it is wise to protect it with covers during travel. Traffic on railroads and busses has increased so much we are often asked to check bags in the baggage car. The best possible care is given them, but a few scratches may be inescapable.

Or perhaps the inexpensive bags we bought years ago (to tide us over temporarily) have developed a network of scratches we dislike to touch. Tailored covers will dress up our bags so much that Johnny will be proud to carry them.

For my first cover, I went to an awning maker during his off season, selected a remnant of awning with brown, tan, and red stripes and had two covers made for four dollars. It takes so little material! Since then, I have made over covers at home from denim, mattress ticking, or thick linen. Heavy, colored sheetings, twills, drills, cretonnes, and certain types of coverts are also suitable. There's nothing difficult about measuring the sides, stitching straight seams, making an opening for the handle and sewing on strong snaps.

Perhaps most of all I enjoy making luggage covers for gifts. Whenever friends and relatives come for a visit, I measure their bags and then present a perfect-fitting cover for Christmas or when I go for a visit.

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The Home Forum

"He shall not be afraid of evil tidings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST declared of the righteous (Psalms 112:7), **"He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."** When facing adversity, many have asked, What would Jesus have done under similar conditions? Was the Master disturbed when the sea was raging and his disciples feared disaster? No. He realized perfect safety, because his thought was constantly dwelling in ever-present Love. The stormy sea could not disturb his clear, calm, righteous thinking, for he knew the omnipotence of God. Knowing that Love, good, is everywhere, he rebuked the sea and restored harmony.

The Way-shower was undisturbed when informed that his beloved friend, Lazarus, was ill. **"He abode two days still in the same place where he was"** (John 11:6). When he arrived at Bethany, he found that Lazarus had been buried four days. Was all hopeless, after all? No! Jesus did not accept the "evil tidings" of his friend's death as real. He knew that God is the only Life, and that the true spiritual man is eternal. With spiritual understanding, he rebuked the "evil tidings," or evil suggestions, and restored Lazarus to his loved ones. Thus he proved the truth of eternal life and refused to be deceived or discouraged, despite the mortal testimony. The belief of death held no terror for Jesus, for he knew that in spiritual reality there is no death, since God is infinite, omnipresent Life.

What did Jesus do when faced with "evil tidings"? He rebuked them, reversed them through utilization of his understanding of God, infinite Truth; he proved them baseless lies, false mental suggestions.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (pp. 12, 13), **"Evil is neither quality nor quantity: it is not intelligence, a person or a principle, a man or a woman, a place or a thing, and God never made it."** There cannot be fear of that which has no real existence. There cannot be reality in nonintelligence. There cannot be actuality in that which God, the one and only creator, never made. Therefore we can know and acknowledge that in reality there are no "evil tidings," no reversal, no loss, destruction, or accident. Christian Science declares that peril, accident, calamity, are unknown to man, Love's likeness, since they are unknown to God, divine Love. Can man be cognizant of that which infinite Mind knows not? Certainly not!

Christian Science enables us to rise above "evil tidings" or terrifying conditions and demonstrate the spiritual truth, namely, that evil has neither power nor reality; that God, universal good, is all-power and all-presence. We conquer evil by refusing to attribute any power to it, by refusing to accept it into our consciousness as real, by refusing to yield to its subtle suggestions. We have God-given authority to pierce the mesmeric veil of evil with truth and expose its utter nothingness; to annihilate every evil suggestion that attempts to disturb our harmony. Every belief of loss, disease, or death should be challenged, rebuked, reversed, exterminated. It should be replaced with the truth, which must eventually destroy every lie.

Now, today, through the understanding of Christian Science, we can prove that evil is impotent; that good alone is supreme. Let us turn from evil to good, from matter to Spirit, from hatred to Love, from fear and terror to the everlasting safety of the Father's loving care, from the appearance of death and loss to the perfection and wholeness of all-inclusive eternal Life. Such thinking brings abundant fruitage. Purified thought inevitably results in improved human conditions. For have we not the perpetual promise that **"the pure in heart . . . shall see God"**?

There are no "evil tidings" or evil conditions which cannot be reversed—proved baseless and unreal—by spiritualization of thought. For (Genesis 18:14), **"Is any thing too hard for the Lord?"** The compassionate Christ, Truth, is ever present to quiet our fears, assure us of perfect safety in Love, heal our sorrow, and destroy our foolish doubts.

"Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?" This loving rebuke of the Master (Mark 4:40) should awaken our thought today to the need for absolute reliance on God, banishing from our consciousness every fear that would tend to undermine our confidence, hope, and faith. God, Love, is All. May this glorious spiritual truth permeate our thinking to the exclusion of belief in error as real! No evil condition can even seem to exist in the presence of such unswerving affirmation of the truth.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 239): **"The wicked man is not the ruler of his upright neighbor. Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth."** Evil cannot succeed, for God, Life, is omnipotent. Despite all mortal testimony, we can rest assured of Love's protecting care and deliverance. Today, let us conquer the belief in evil. One who exercises spiritual discernment, based on Truth, can meet any situation with poise, confidence, and dominion, knowing that in reality there can be no "evil tidings," for God, Life, is All-in-all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Exactions of The Essay Form

THE FAMILIAR ESSAY, then, is a form of writing which touches the borders of poetry, of fiction, of drama, yet it is none of these things. It differs chiefly in what may be called the position of the author. . . . In the essay we are right at the author's elbow; we see with his eyes; we even know what he is thinking. In all other forms of literature, the author is either entirely absent or is vaguely seen near the edge: in the essay he stands squarely in the middle of the picture. This then is the distinctive characteristic of the familiar essay, that it reveals the personality of the author. We learn his likes and dislikes, his beliefs, his fancies, his hobbies, his opinions on all sorts of things. . . . The essay is of all forms of writing the nearest to autobiography.

Another characteristic of the essay is flexibility. It may change in mood, from serious to humorous, and back to serious again. It may begin with the author's mediations, and then introduce a bit of narrative. It may even change its subject, and go wandering down any by-way that looks attractive. In a word, an essay is like good talk: it is personal, it is interesting, it is continually changing.

From these remarks it may seem that the essay is a very easy thing to write; one need not follow any plan, or even keep to his subject; it seems as if any one could do it. But as a matter of fact, the essay is not easy to write. There are probably four people who can write a good story to one who can write a good essay. . . . The essayist must be in the centre of the picture: how will he look there? Can every one stand the spot-light? It is evident that to write an interesting essay one must really be an interesting person. The would-be essayist must be a person with a flavor of his own. This tang, this individuality, this uniqueness, is what he imparts to his writings, and, lacking this, he cannot become an essayist.

The second requisite that the writer of essays must possess is the gift of style. In a story, a good plot may cover up a poor style; not so in an essay. It demands the best a writer can give. . . . The search for the right word, the recasting of sentences to make them express the thought more clearly or more pointedly or more musically, the finding of a beginning that will awaken interest and set the tone of the whole composition, as the opening chords of a symphony suggest the music to come; the closing passage, often recalling the beginning, and bringing the whole to a natural and harmonious ending: these are what essay-writing demands of those who practise it. One may almost say there is no such thing as a poorly written essay; if it is poorly written, it is not an essay.
—From the Introduction to "Familiar Essays of Today," edited by BENJAMIN A. HEYDRICK. (New York: Scribner.)

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Hill Road

The hill road is a river of sand
Running up instead of down,
Mounting at the foot's command
To the summit of the town,
Leading like a dusty thread
By toppling walls and pasture land
Where goldenrod and asters spread,
And bittersweet is getting red.
And who has not beheld, behind,
Out of the corner of the eye,
The great round porthole of the sun
Orange against a jasmine sky,
With daylight gently ebbing out,
And evening, like a hint of black,
Walking toward us to the town
With the moon upon its back.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Have You Read It?

YEARS AGO, a friend asked me: "Have you ever read 'Sir Gibbie'?"

"No," I answered, half-apologetically, half-wondering what I had missed:

"Oh, but you must."

And I meant to read "Sir Gibbie," but somehow I never did.

Again my friend asked me. This time her urging was emphatic, but still I did not take action. True, I made one step nearer it when I found out who had written "Sir Gibbie"—George MacDonald, whose children's stories have been long loved and whose poetry has, to many, meant more than fleeting music.

Still, I thought no more of "Sir Gibbie" until a year later, when my friend quietly took it down from her shelf and put it into my hands. It was an old copy, small of print, worn and loved. She did not say, even then, why I should read it or what it was about; but, now that the book was mine, reading it became inescapable.

"You'll like it," she said patiently. "And don't be put off by the Scotch dialect. It's more readable than it looks."

It had not been easy of late to read other books than those dealing with the world's political and strategical problems; or gay books that, for a little space, lifted one into more radiant realms. Both types of books had a tendency to be quickly read and almost as quickly forgotten. Not so, this book. Eagerly I settled down to MacDonald, only to find that while "Sir Gibbie" defied hasty reading, it implored constant; that, whether I would or no, it stirred me to my depths and gave to my thoughts a bolder proportion. It stimulated something within me, perhaps only to be designated as an outflowing of good will.

Gibbie, "the foundling of the universe," whom we meet first as a waif but who is in truth a baronet, moves through the tale from childhood to manhood. Under his shaggy golden hair "looked out two eyes of heaven's own blue, and through the eyes looked out something that dwells behind the sky and every blue thing." Gibbie, alone and poor in the streets of the city, helps others because that is all he knows how to do; then, befriended by a kind shepherd and his wife Janet, he runs with the sheep on Glashgar and finds others helping him.

It is from simple, homely Janet, "always ready to call the serpent to aid the dove," that most of the wisdom comes. Gibbie has had no learning until Janet teaches him to read from her New Testament. "More than a knowledge of the truth, is a readiness to receive it; and Janet saw from the first that Gibbie's ignorance at its worst was but room vacant for the truth: when it came, it found bolt nor bar on door or window, but had immediate entrance. To Gibbie, "the opening of her (Janet's) Bible was the opening of a window in heaven; her cottage was the porter's lodge to a temple; his very sheep were feeding on the temple stairs."

From the moment I opened the book, I was conscious of a breadth and depth and height of feeling such as I had not met for long. The book moved me, perhaps more than any other book had since childhood's days, when the great gates of literature began to open wide and those first encounters with noble thoughts and grand experiences were unspeakably thrilling. This was different. It was as if a great wind blew over me, stirring depths of thought.

I wanted never to put the book down, though I could scarcely bear to come to its end. Once at its last page, I felt I would have to do what children do—turn back and begin it all over again. I wanted to tell everyone I knew to read it. Just that, to read it. It would not do to tell them anything about it. "Sir Gibbie" was not a book, but an experience. It was not the words that mattered, but what happened while the words were being read.

ELIZABETH YATES

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CUP OR SALTCELLAR BY BENVENUTO CELLINI

THE superlative workmanship in this cup or salt cellar reveals it to be that of the renowned sculptor, the bronze and gold worker of the Renaissance, Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1571). This great decorator carried on substantially a tradition developed in medieval times of working in gold, in modeling (repousée), chasing, enameling, and setting jewels. During the Renaissance such skilled handiwork was lavished upon secular as well as upon sacred objects.

This is known as the Rospigliosi Cup, for it belonged formerly to Prince Rospigliosi of Rome. Its authorship can be traced to the writings of Cellini. The shell-shaped cup of gold rests on a fantastic dragon with wings outstretched, which, in turn, rests upon a tortoise. On the rim of the shell is a sphinx elaborately adorned with enameling of brilliant color and pearls.

"NO TEMERA A CAUSA DE MALAS NOTICIAS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL SALMISTA declaró del justo (Salmo 112:7): "No temerá a causa de malas noticias; su corazón está firme, confiado en Jehová". Cuando han estado cara a cara con la adversidad muchos han preguntado, ¿Que habría hecho Jesús bajo las mismas condiciones? ¿Fué perturbado el Maestro cuando el mar estaba rugiendo y sus discípulos temían un desastre? ¡No! Mantuvo perfecta serenidad, dándose cuenta de que sus pensamientos constantemente moraban en el Amor siempre presente. El mar tempestuoso no pudo perturbar su manera de pensar clara y serena, porque conocía la omnipotencia de Dios. Sabiendo que el Amor, el bien, está en todas partes, reprendió el mar y restableció la armonía.

El gran Guía no fué perturbado cuando le informaron que su amado amigo Lázaro estaba enfermo. "Se quedó dos días todavía en aquel mismo lugar donde estaba" (Juan 11:6). Cuando llegó a Betania, encontró que Lázaro había sido sepultado hacía ya cuatro días. ¿No había ninguna esperanza después de todo? ¡Si, que había! Jesús no aceptó la mala noticia de la muerte de su ámigo como real. Sabía que Dios es la única Vida y que el verdadero hombre espiritual es eterno. Con entendimiento espiritual reprendió la mala noticia o sugestiones del mal y devolvió a Lázaro a aquellos que le amaban. Así demostró la verdad de la vida eterna y rehusó a ser engañado o desalentado a pesar del testimonio mortal. La creencia en la muerte no infundió temor a Jesús, porque sabía que en la realidad espiritual no hay muerte, porque Dios es la Vida infinita y omnipresente.

¿Qué hizo Jesús cuando fué afrontado con "malas noticias"? Las reprendió y las anuló por medio de su entendimiento de Dios, la infinita Verdad; probó que eran mentiras sin base, falsas sugestiones mentales.

Mary Baker Eddy, Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre en el año 1901 (páginas 12 y 13): "El mal no es ni cualidad ni cantidad; no es inteligencia, ni persona, ni principio, ni hombre o mujer, ni lugar o cosa, y Dios nunca lo hizo". No puede haber temor de aquello que no tiene existencia real. No puede haber realidad en lo que no tiene inteligencia. No puede haber realidad en aquello que Dios, el único y sólo creador, nunca hizo. Por consiguiente, podemos saber y reconocer que, en realidad, no hay "malas noticias", ni contrariedades, ni pérdidas, ni destrucción, ni accidentes. La Ciencia Cristiana declara que el peligro, el accidente y la calamidad son desconocidos al hombre que es la semejanza del Amor, porque éstos son desconocidos a Dios, el Amor divino. ¿Puede el hombre tener conocimiento de aquello que la Mente infinita no conoce? Ciertamente que no.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para elevarnos por encima de las "malas noticias" o condiciones aterrorizantes y demuestra la verdad espiritual, es a saber, que el mal no tiene ni poder ni realidad; que Dios, el bien universal, es todo poder y toda presencia. Conquistamos el mal, rehusando a atribuirle poder y rehusándolo de nuestra conciencia, sin aceptarlo como cosa real y sin someternos a sus sutiles sugestiones. Dios nos ha dado autoridad para traspasar el velo del mesmerismo del mal con la verdad y así exponer que no es nada del todo; también para extinguir todas las sugestiones del mal que procuran perturbar nuestra armonía. Toda creencia en pérdida, enfermedad o muerte debiera ser desafiada, reprendida, puesta al revés y exterminada. Debiera ser reemplazada con la verdad, la cual destruye toda mentira finalmente.

Ahora, hoy, por el entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana podemos probar que el mal es impotente; que solamente el bien es supremo. Volvámonos del mal al bien, de la materia al Espíritu, del odio al Amor, del temor y terrór a la seguridad eterna del Padre amante, de la apariencia de la muerte y pérdida a la perfección e integridad de la Vida eterna que incluye todo. Tal modo de pensar trae abundante fruto. Los pensamientos purificados inevitablemente producen mejores condiciones en la humanidad. Pues ¿no tenemos la perpetua promesa de que "los de limpio corazón . . . verán a Dios"?

No hay "malas noticias" o malas condiciones que no puedan eliminarse, probando por medio de la espiritualización del pensamiento que son sin base y que carecen de realidad. Se dice en Génesis 18:14: "¿Hay cosa alguna demasiado difícil para Jehová?" El Cristo compasivo, la Verdad, está siempre presente para apaciguar nuestros temores y asegurarnos de perfecta seguridad en el Amor, para curar nuestras tristezas y destruir dudas infundadas.

"¿Por qué sois cobardes? ¿no tenéis fe todavía?" Esta reprensión amante del Maestro (Marcos 4:40) debe despertar nuestro pensamiento hoy día para ver la necesidad de una absoluta confianza en Dios, echando afuera de nuestra conciencia todo temor que tenga la tendencia de minar nuestra confianza, esperanza y fe. Dios, el Amor, es Todo. ¡Ojalá que esta gloriosa verdad espiritual penetre nuestro pensamiento hasta excluir la creencia en el error como real! Ninguna condición del mal puede ni siquiera aparecer que exista ante la presencia de tal inmutable afirmación de la verdad.

La señora Eddy nos dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) en la página 239: "El hombre malvado no es el que gobierna a su prójimo honrado. Sea entendido que el éxito en el error es la derrota en la Verdad." El mal no puede tener éxito porque Dios, la Vida, es omnipotente. A pesar de todo testimonio mortal, podemos descansar con la seguridad de la protección, del cuidado y salvación del Amor. Venzamos hoy la creencia en el mal. Uno que use discernimiento espiritual, basado en la Verdad, puede salir al encuentro de cualquier situación con calma, confianza y dominio, sabiendo que en realidad no hay "malas noticias" porque Dios, la Vida, es Todo-en-todo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Sunrise By the Sea

Here on the sand
Where night has walked
Contented with the moon
Now the wide sea of morning comes
And leaves a mirrored echo
For the opening skies.
We walk on clouds of morning
Colored like shells we found at noon.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Song of Stars

In my heart a silver symphony
Of stars is breaking
And making
Music that is known
To me alone.

Through my life a strange,
bright harmony
Of stars will haunt me,
And daunt me.
Never will it leave me
Or deceive me.

For even though a mist has
filled the sky,
A song of stars will still be
standing by.

MARY LUCILE DAVIS

While Passing the Spanish Customs

THE CUSTOMS OFFICER crossed the road, jangled his keys, and then stepped aside to usher us into his tiny and tepid office. The cartpusher brought in the baggage, which consisted of two well-stuffed rucksacks, a very large, bulging, and soiled hold-all, from . . . which stuck out an array of spiked easel-legs and sketching umbrella-sticks, a guitar and a Spanish lute (or *laúd*), in their respective cases, and a portable typewriter. As the baggage was piled in we could see suspicion leaning more and more heavily on the official's black eyebrows. What could these strange objects mean—these green bags with such unnecessary straps, this small, lumpy mattress, these spikes which might be weapons, this black and heavy box? The musical instruments, of course, he could recognize, but their presence only added a last touch of incomprehensible incongruity.

"Passports?" he said sternly.

Now the British passport is a discreet, even a dignified document, but in the hands of the semi-literate it has a pitfall. The first name encountered thereon is not that of the traveller himself, but of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. This may lead to more ambiguity and to even deeper shades of suspicion. Indeed, on a previous occasion in Spain I had been forced hurriedly to assume the name and titles of the late Lord Curzon or take the risk of being arrested for . . . the theft of the passport. This danger we tried hastily to forestall by means of explanation, but we could see that the customs officer was not satisfied. However, another difficulty intervened. The man, who clearly had an eye, declared with some justice that the photographs resembled neither of us in a recognizable degree, and therefore what guarantee had he that we were, in fact, the persons owning these passports.

We translated the description: "Eyes, brown; hair, brown; special peculiarities, none."

"But," said the customs officer, "*you* point out these things to me. What guarantee have *I* that you are translating correctly? Why should I think that this queer word 'brown' really means *moreno*? It might mean anything."

We produced the dictionary. . . .

Even now that his suspicions had been disarmed his curiosity remained. Today was for him a lucky raree-show for which he paid no entrance fee. He was determined to miss nothing. So we had to unpack our colours and give a short disquisition on the art and science of painting. We just stopped him from opening up the camera and spoiling the film, and in return had to take his portrait. We had to drag our instruments from their cases and play him a *jota*. But what fascinated him the most was the portable Remington. He seemed childishly delighted by the act of pressing down a key and seeing the appropriate letter leap up at the end of its lever to come down *thwack* on the roller.

At last he said, "Señor, may I demand a favour?"

"It is yours for the asking," I replied.

"Can this machine write Spanish also, or only English?"

"It will write whatever is written upon it, excepting Chinese."

"Would you be so good and write a letter on it to my mother?"

"With pleasure."

"In Spanish?"

"If you will say what you want."

"No," said the officer thoughtfully. "Let us send it in English rather. That will give the old 'un a shock."

So from his dictation, translating hurriedly into English, I typed the following message:

Beloved Mother Mine,

I send you this letter printed on the machine and by the courtesy of the Senor Gordon, friend of the British Minister. I am in excellent health, and hope that you are in a similar condition. The *señor* is a very large *caballero*, and is crossing over to Portugal by the ferry, so that I have no time to say anything more.

I send you all my filial affection and a hundred kisses.

Your loving son,
José Garcia

—From "Portuguese Somersault," by JAN AND CORA GORDON. (New York: McBride.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Beyond the War ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

More and more is the Office of War Information emerging as the trusted spokesman of significant Government policy. This development testifies to the energy and enterprise which Elmer Davis is putting into his job. But it does more. It suggests an increasing recognition that there is no member of the Administration, with the exception of the President himself, whose statements have such a high acceptance-value as those of Mr. Davis. This is an enviable, well-earned reputation and an invaluable asset to the Government at this very moment. The Administration deserves this asset for appointing a man of Mr. Davis's independence and integrity to such a strategic position and for clothing him with large authority.

The latest initative of the Office of War Information is the publication today, in a collected series, of the speeches delivered by leading figures in the Administration on foreign policy during the past four months. Bearing a foreword by Mr. Davis, this document stands out as the equivalent of a Government "white paper" on postwar policy. These speeches reflect and expound the Government's crystallizing plans for the coming peace and when put together in a single pattern they constituted a very tangible pattern of policy which the Administration is laying before the country for study and approval.

"Toward New Horizons: The World Beyond the War" is the title which the OWI appropriately gives to these five addresses by Vice-President Wallace, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Ambassador John G. Winant, Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

"From time to time," Mr. Davis explains in his preface, "the Office of War Information will publish statements and speeches which define or illuminate the developing policy of the United Nations. This is the first of such publications. In relation to their varied fields of responsibility, these American leaders chart out the problem and suggest lines of attack upon it. They are not, however, speeches which will be of interest only to scholars and historians. Individual citizens as well will find in these speeches clarification of their personal relation to the winning of the war and to the peace which will follow."

To further the objective which Mr. Davis cites I should like to quote what seems to me the central thought and most outstanding passage from each of these speeches. They represent official policy in the making:

Four Duties to Match Four Freedoms—"The march of freedom of the past 150 years has been a long-drawn-out people's revolution . . . The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them are these: (1) The duty to produce to the limit; (2) the duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle; (3) the duty to fight with all that is within us; (4) the duty to build a peace—just, charitable and enduring. The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three. We failed in our job after World War I . . . But by our errors we learned much, and after this war we shall be in a position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically; and, I hope, spiritually sound."—Henry A. Wallace.

With Victory, Liberation—"If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world, as well as in the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended. The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized, as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must be guaranteed to the world as a whole—in all oceans and in all continents.

"And so, in the fullness of God's time when the victory is won, the people of the United States will once more be afforded the opportunity to play their part in the determination of the kind of world in which they will live."—Sumner Welles.

The Demands of Peace—"When war is done, the drive for tanks must become a drive for houses. The drive for food to prevent the enemy from starving us must become a drive for food to satisfy the needs of all people in all countries. The drive for physical fitness in the forces must become a drive for bringing death and sickness rates in the whole population down to the lowest possible level; the drive for manpower in war must become a drive for employment to make freedom from want a living reality. The drive for an all-out war effort by the United Nations must become a drive for an all-out peace effort based on the same co-operation and willingness to sacrifice."—James G. Winant.

Evolution, Not Revolution—"The job of the future will be to build up a mass consumption great enough to use this mass production . . . Idleness is of maintaining full employment. The war is toughening us for the greatest conquest men have ever faced—the conquest of backwardness and unnecessary poverty. We are learning to live like men who are conquerors to the core."—Milo Perkins.

Who Will Be to Blame?—"You can grow de the greatest of all threats to confidence.

"Of course there are changes ahead but this evolutionary progress need not destroy our system of private enterprise. On the contrary, those changes can provide an environment in which industrial capitalism can be strengthened enormously. We have it in us to measure up to this job spondent thinking about the terrible slump that will bring our economy down about our ears after the war. But I do not for a minute believe that anything of the kind will happen.

"We shall have no one to blame but ourselves if it does. Must we be so stupid as to throw away the skill, the resources, and the strength which we have now developed? Can't we do anything with this magnificent machine that we have harnessed for our service?

"Of course we can do something with it . . . for a generation we have been living on the edge of a new world; we are only now beginning to realize it."—Donald Nelson.

This is a notable synthesis of views from men of a notably dissimilar political and economic background, for the contributors to this symposium include a New Deal former Republican, Mr. Wallace; a New Deal Democrat, Mr. Perkins; a former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Winant; a completely nonpolitical diplomat, Mr. Welles; and a Republican businessman, Mr. Nelson.

The Country Speaks: New York

The Iowa Faces the Air Age ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

The battleship Iowa was a handsome sight at its launching at the New York Navy Yard—880 feet of steel hull splashing into the East River as thousands of workmen cheered. Perhaps the greatest fighting ship ever scheduled for the navies of democracy, and yet it is a warship whose days are numbered.

Numbered by aircraft factories turning out Flying Fortresses and Consolidated Liberators and planning bigger planes; numbered by Henry J. Kaiser in California drawing plans to build 500 super-transports; numbered by the crusades of the Billy Mitchells, the de Severskys and the Doolittles, who, on drawing boards or before Congress committees or in the air, have been preaching the new doctrine that air power would, will, must, rule the world.

As airplanes steadily increase their range, as bomb capacities are enlarged, the battleship's effectiveness is being whittled down. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard declared at the launching that the Iowa might someday take part in the final climactic invasions of Europe or Japan. The aircraft enthusiasts reply: "Yes, if the Nazi and Jap bombers have first been blasted from the skies. And air power will do that."

Suppose one were to pit Germany's latest battleship, the Tirpitz, against the latest American aircraft carrier. Who would be victorious? The carrier would run away from the battleship, keep beyond its guns and send its dive-bombers and torpedo planes to wreak their havoc. Suppose it were an American battleship against a Japanese carrier? Who would wager on the battleship winning? It was aircraft which crippled and riddled the compartmented Bismarck.

The battleship still has its valuable uses. It adds metal and firepower to big convoys. Protected by destroyers and cruisers against submarines, it is safe beyond range of shore-based aircraft—providing no enemy carriers are in the vicinity. As part of a great task force, it can blast shore installations, providing enemy planes, ship or shore-based, are kept out of the way.

Completed seven months ahead of schedule and only two years and two months from keel-laying, the Iowa is a monument of fast, efficient construction. Details of speed and armament are a Navy secret; but the Iowa must be heavily compartmented, wears probably weightier armor than the vessels of the North Carolina class, and will fire a devastating battery of 16-inch guns. Months of labor, perhaps a year, however, must elapse before the steel-clad turrets, the guns and the delicate fire control apparatus will be ready atop the armored hull that went down the ways here Aug. 27.

What will be the threat of aviation to battleship by the time the Iowa and its five sister ships, the New Jersey, the Missouri, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky, all now in various stages of construction, are completed? There are strategists who predict that these men-of-war may be among the last battleships ever built.

The fate of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse showed what shore-based aircraft, skillfully employed, could do to men-of-war. The battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, where naval fleets fought with aircraft, with hardly a sight of each other's surface ships, added to the record of aircraft supremacy.

The United States Navy is aware of what the future holds for it. It has revealed that construction has been indefinitely suspended on five battleships of the 58,000-ton Montana class to give precedence to aircraft carriers and other warships. The de Severskys and other air enthusiasts predict a day when, with lengthening range and power, shore-based aircraft will make even aircraft carriers obsolescent.

The continuing battles for mastery of the Pacific may prove or disprove radical predictions or conservative estimates. Those who believe the land-based airplane will burst its distance limitations contend that the time is ripe now to begin thinking and blueprinting in terms of shore-based aircraft capable of controlling the Seven Seas.

To Change the Subject:

Living on the Brink of Discovery ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

Once in a while, when the thought of children enduring the waste places of this war comes along, the heart sighs. Then it is remembered that children bring freshness of spirit with them wherever they are.

As for ourselves, we used to think it was silly to be young. The first line of Robert Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra" greatly appealed to us: we liked the idea of growing old, of finding the best that was yet to be. We must confess we had an entirely superficial view of what that meant. Chiefly, it seemed to us that mature years entitled one to a certain respect, come what, and to the privilege of carrying a cane.

On the last score, happily, we were early disillusioned. We tried to carry a stick once when we were in our early teens, but it did not look right. And as we continued to hobble along without one in our own way, we also found that respect was something that had to be earned and could not be conferred by timetables.

The day of our complete disillusionment regarding this business came, however, when a white hair was found on our head. It was then we began scurrying around to find out what being young really means, and it was our very young daughter who had the answer.

It is merely a matter of living on the brink of discovery, of never being set in one's ways, of always being ready to inquire and learn and progress. We have known people long experienced in the highways of this world who could have told us the same thing, but—to paraphrase the Chinese proverb—six months living with a baby is worth ten thousands words of advice spoken by one's elders.

Our daughter is forever making everything come new. When, for instance, had we thought about singing the song that says the silver moon is baby's boat? Not since long before the last war. And when had we realized how possible it is to bob out of bed long before sunrise with unreluctant buoyancy?

As for the time when she will want us to read "Hiawatha" every night, to be followed by her own word for word recitation of the same, we can hardly wait—although we suspect she will be keen on "Winnie the Pooh" instead.

One thing a young lady of six months says is that this thing we call the good old earth is good and it is earthy, but it cannot be old. Newness pops out everywhere. Mow the grass; it springs up fresh and green. Banish a people from their homeland; they build anew. A baby stands on her own two feet for the first time or feels a new front tooth, and her delight in the ordinary is so transfiguring that we instinctively gather whole armfuls of hope for all humanity.

A parent feels his kinship with planners of the world-to-be who draw brilliant pictures of the coming freedom even when the only canvas available is the world wreckage of the moment. Newness! Youthfulness is inevitable. A little child suddenly becoming aware that there is a moon or a "d" sound to be made with one's tongue or the possibility of holding one's own spoon is the perfect prototype of awakened humanity realizing what powers it has to build a noble world.

Antiair Defense Gains in Battle of Ships and Planes

Great advances have been made in recent months in the development of high-firing guns.

Aircraft now lead in fight but supremacy is seen hinging on progress of weapons against them.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Details of the Battle of Midway which are now being made public bear out the now generally accepted dictum that under present conditions a plane attack launched in sufficient force against an objective and resolutely pushed to a conclusion will almost invariably result in damage being inflicted, especially on surface ships.

This conclusion has been gaining strength since naval circles were startled by the damage British planes occasioned in the attack on Italian ships at Taranto, and it is now realized that the result attained in that attack was not wholly due to a fluke or to the weakness and ineptness of Italian defense measures.

The technique of plane attack on men-of-war is undergoing progressive refinement. Naval men who were "battlewagon-minded" now recognize that the surface ship alone cannot exercise control of the sea.

The present plane-ship struggle for supremacy is now in a state of flux, with the odds presently going to the plane. How long this state of affairs will continue depends on the progress that is made in improving the efficacy of antiair defenses. During recent months, enormous strides have been made in developing new and improved antiair guns, both medium-caliber-shell guns and machine guns.

The shell gun now has sufficient range to keep the level bomber at altitudes which preclude accurate bombing unless atmospheric conditions allow them to come in and take advantage of rifts in low-hanging clouds.

The Germans now claim to have developed antiaircraft to the point where it is "effective" at 35,000 feet. While such altitude may be obtained, the success of current bombings on the Continent gives no evidence that the Nazi fire is accurate at these levels.

The crux of antiair gunnery is to point the gun so that the projectile or the cone of fragments from a shell will burst and the plane will arrive at the same point at the same instant.

This requirement involves the correct determination of several variables, the distance of the plane, its course both laterally and in change of altitude, and its speed. These augments together with known elements such as direction and force of wind, speed and course of ship, etc., are all fed into a complicated instrument which in turn produces the range and angle of train to be applied to the gun. If everything has been accurately ascertained, the result is a hit. Unfortunately from the gunnery standpoint, errors in determining the variables and the roll of the ship cause many misses. The plane moves fast and time is short.

However, there has been an astonishing increase of accuracy of antiair gunnery, new and better instruments are being produced, more guns are being installed whenever room can be found for them, power-driven gun mounts have been devised, better and more sensitive fuses are in sight, and on the whole there is reason to believe the future holds the promise of better antiair defense.

The element of surprise continues to be the plane's greatest asset, but recent developments in plane-ship actions demonstrate that the plane when divested of the surprise feature is a power to be reckoned with, and if the surface ship is to remain a factor in carrying out its appointed mission, better means of defense against the plane must be devised.

The Prince of Wales and Repulse were not surprised, but a valiant use of the available means of defense did not prevent their being sunk.

The attack on the Lexington was not a surprise, but despite a sterling defense, damage was received. Not necessarily sufficient to have caused the loss of the ship had not contributory effects resulted, but nevertheless severe damage.

After perhaps the initial onset, plane attacks on the several Japanese carriers sunk at Midway could hardly have been surprises.

In spite of a vigorous defense by fighting planes and gunfire against a plane attack that was known to be coming, Japanese planes managed to break through and damage the Yorktown.

Midway Island was aware that an attack was on the way, but its defenses could do no more than partially repel it when delivered.

As a result of these experiences, it cannot be positively assumed that material damage would not have been sustained at Pearl Harbor had the early-morning warning of approaching planes been heeded. However, it is probable that had the surprise element been eliminated, no United States planes would have been destroyed on the ground, fewer ships would have been damaged, and few if any Japanese planes would have survived the resulting melee.

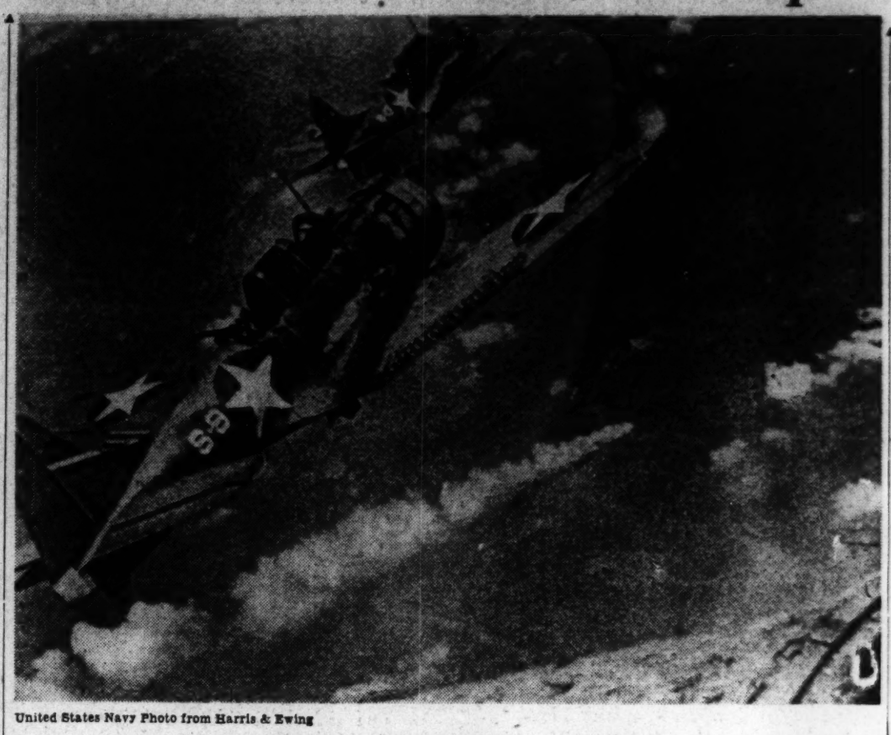
The fighting plane affords excellent protection against both dive bombers and torpedo planes, but this defense has its limitations. To afford complete protection, enemy planes must be contacted and destroyed or driven away before they can deliver their attack. This requirement means that the fighters must be in the air in ample time and be in sufficient strength to meet all comers. To combat dive bombers, the fighters should have time to attain sufficient altitude and contact the bombers before they go into their dives, and torpedo planes must be encountered before they are within torpedo range.

To afford protection against a plane attack projected in sufficient strength to come in simultaneously from several directions and at different altitudes requires a very considerable fighter strength.

Fighters have comparatively short cruising radii and can remain in the air only four or five hours. Should an attack develop when they are short of gas or on deck being refueled, a very serious situation results, consequently the matter of timing their availability requires expert attention.

Enemy planes that come within range are taken under gunfire, and unless some now unforeseen and radical method of defense against planes is developed, the present improvements in antiair gunnery will go far in providing self-contained protection for surface ships.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



United States Navy Photo from Harris & Ewing

Fighter Planes at Midway Last June

United States Navy fighter planes during the attack on the Japanese fleet off Midway, June 4, 5, and 6. Note the burning Japanese ship in the center. This photo was enlarged from original 16 MM color film.

United States Navy Photo from Harris & Ewing

Raising the Stars and Stripes in the Midst of Battle

The National Emblem goes up to greet a morning sharp with conflict. This dramatic incident was not staged. The Japanese forces came so early in the morning the battle began before the flag had gone up.

War Officials See Brighter Allied Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—With the United States still wisely preparing for a long and bitter fight, war officials here concede that a number of brighter spot have appeared on the Allied horizon during the past weeks.

This swing toward cautious optimism has been strengthened by the two recent speeches of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill—both of whom have access to the most complete military information, yet who are under obvious obligation not to arouse false hopes in their listeners.

As seen here, the improvement has stemmed both from increasing Allied strength on a number of fronts and from the high efficiency being shown by American and British weapons. Among the encouraging aspects of the Allied situation are:

1. The categorical assurances of both the President and the Prime Minister that the Russian Army will weather the present terrific German assaults. These assurances were not given to arouse an unwise optimism but to point out that Russian resistance is stanch enough to permit the Allies to work out a wise and far-reaching plan for the ultimate and irresistible crushing Axis opposition.

Rommel Repulsed

2. The decisive manner in which the British desert army repelled the heavy assault of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps and the part played in this victory by American tanks, planes, and crews.

3. Allied assumption of what might be called a defensive initiative in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea. There is a strong belief in Washington that the Japanese overland attack against Port Moresby on the southeastern New Guinea coast has been prompted by Tokyo's increasing concern over its hold on this key island.

4. The statement of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson that American tanks and planes are proving superior to Axis machines and that criticism of their performance does not reflect reality.

5. The recent marked, but still far from satisfactory, drop in submarine sinkings.

American Material Satisfactory

Satisfaction over the performance of American-made matériel, which will of necessity have a profound effect upon the outcome of the war, is directed particularly toward the showing made by American medium tanks in Egypt during the past two weeks and the success of four-engine flying fortress bomber raids over occupied Europe in daylight.

Although British criticism of the Flying Fortress as allegedly underarmed and as unable to carry as large a bomb load as some of latest British planes was widespread before these American planes began their almost daily forays of precision bombing over Occupied France and the Low Countries, it has now diminished.

In fact, Prime Minister Churchill was moved to tell the House of Commons yesterday that "United States daylight bombing is a new and increasingly important factor and there is no doubt, both in accuracy of high-level aim and in mutually defensive power, that new possibilities of air warfare are being opened by our American comrades and their Flying Fortresses." The Prime Minister has frequently referred to the efficiency of American-made bombers in the North African theater of war.

Today's report from Egypt declares that American tanks knocked out more German tanks than there were tanks from this country on the field. It is believed that some of the newer, stronger and more effective M-4 tanks may have finally gotten to Egypt, although this is by no means certain. Tank men here still maintain that the old 28-ton M-3 is still a match for the regulation 22-ton Mark-4 tank of the German Army.

Authoritative Word

Probably the most authoritative word on American equipment came today from Undersecretary Patterson, who is an outspoken civilian and has never hesitated to criticize where criticism was due.

Speaking atn the convention of the United Electrica, Radio ann Machine Workers Union, Mr. Patterson said United States plane production during August was larger than the total output of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and that tank production had reached "an impressive figure" which would be doubled in December.

Mr. Patterson answered criticism of American war matériel with specific records. Heavy bombers—Flying Fortresses and Liberators—"are the fastest high-altitude, long-range bombers now flying, and they have the heaviest fire power," he said. "Their performance on all battle fronts has been impressive."

United States Navy from Associated Press

Japanese Damage at Midway

Smoke rises from a fire set by a Jap dive bomber that raided Midway in early June. The building in the foreground was shattered by the carrier-based planes that took part in the same assault. A "badly outnumbered" force of Marine Corps fighting planes engaged the Japanese planes and, with the aid of ground fire, destroyed more than 40 of the attacking planes. The raid caused serious but "not disabling" damage.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	390,130
1942 volume to date	69,243,217
1941 volume to date	95,371,215

Stocks Easy; Leaders Off On Profit Selling

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Light profit selling pushed most stock market leaders down fractions to around a point today.

The slow decline followed an early display of firmness which encouraged bullish forces to hope that the list was about to establish a new top in the averages for the recent advance.

Transactions totaled about 350,000 shares.

Wall Street continued in a more optimistic mood on the international situation although the day's war reports contained nothing especially stimulating to speculative interest.

Some utility preferred stocks cut away from the main trend in the late proceedings and registered sizable advances. This buying move embraced issues of Electric Power & Light, American Power & Light and American & Foreign Power, all units of the Electric Bond & Share Co. Their gains ranged from fractions to around 2 points.

Lower in the final hour were American Telephone, Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, du Pont, Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohio. United Aircraft, Douglas, Curtiss-Wright and Johns-Manville held modest advances.

In the curb losses were posted for American Cyanamid, American Gas & Electric, Cleveland Electric Illuminating and Humble Oil. Glen Alden Coal, Republic Aviation and St. Regis Paper were ahead.

Bonds Average Higher

The bond market averaged a little higher today with a fair sized group of rails making the best showing in the advancing column near the final hour.

Up fractions to a point at one time or another were American Telephone 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Boston & Maine 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rio Grande & Western 5s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and 5s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 4½s and Laclede Gas 5s.

Faltering occasionally were New York Central refunding 5s, Niagara Falls Power 3½s, New Haven collateral 6s, Ohio Edison 4s and Otis Steel 4½s.

U. S. Governments were about a standoff on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Brisbane 6s and Queensland 6s joined a selected group of South American loans in higher ground.

Rye Prices Lead Upturn in Grains

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Grain prices continued to advance today, rye leading the upturn with gains of about 4 cents while wheat rose nearly 2 cents.

Wheat and rye were at new highs since July and oats reached the best levels since May. Improved flour business strengthened wheat.

Grain men attributed the fresh rise on top of yesterday's gains to further market adjustment to the President's price control program. Whereas many dealers had feared farm prices might be frozen, the President's speech was interpreted as an indication the Administration hopes to check price rises at around parity. Since grains are well below parity, with rye at the steepest discount, any stabilization program which might be worked out in Congress would be regarded as bullish, traders said.

General Aniline Protests Indictment

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The General Aniline & Film Corporation has filed in Federal Court an attack on an indictment charging it and other leaders in the chemical industry with conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs.

General Aniline submitted a demurrer holding that the indictment violated the company's constitutional rights by its failure to describe any particular offense or offenses, allege the nature or terms of the supposed combination, and say how any conspiracy was carried out.

Seven other companies, among them E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., and 20 individual defendants have pleaded innocent.

London Market Generally Steady

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today despite profit-taking.

Improvement was attributed to Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday. British funds were slightly irregular while Brazilian bonds reacted in the foreign list.

Industrials were firm and selectively improved with oils higher, Kaffirs firmer and home rails lower on profit-taking.

Extension of Coffee Pact Is Recommended

NEW YORK (AP)—The Inter-American Coffee Board has recommended a continuation of the existing Inter-American Quota Coffee Agreement for one year—until Oct. 1, 1943.

The board asked to be informed by participating governments as soon as possible of their acceptance or other view they might have regarding the recommendation.

15 Systems Under SEC Investigation

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—On the theory that complicated utility financing is a luxury too expensive for wartime America, the Securities and Exchange Commission has put 15 holding company systems under its investigating microscope since the Pearl Harbor attack.

Six of the systems have been ordered to break up.

The SEC has been using its biggest club—the so-called "death sentence" law—to bring about the reorganizations.

The actions were taken despite pleas by several companies for continuance of their status for the duration. They argued, to no avail, that uncertainties of the war and tax legislation, merit postponement of the proceedings.

Attacks 15 Systems

Since Dec. 7, the SEC has started proceedings under the integration and corporate simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act against the 15 systems; directed six to be broken up; issued numerous orders directing others to divest themselves of various units; and told others to recapitalize to insure equitable distribution of voting power among security holders and strengthen their financial picture.

Many of the companies have been on the SEC books for several years but evidence of the fresh drive by the SEC to untangle the systems is contained in the volume of orders rolling out weekly.

And the SEC has promised more such orders in the coming year. Commissioner Robert E. Healy, the tall Vermonter who is considered one of the country's ranking utilities experts, said so in an address to the American Bar Association last month.

The entry of the United States into the war has "emphasized the need" for attaining the Holding Company Act's objects of sound financial structures and practices, he declared, adding:

"Whatever its evils in 'normal times,' the luxury of unsound utility financing can be afforded even less by the nation at this time."

"Death Sentence" Test

He also noted that the court will have the opportunity for the first time next year to pass on validity of Section 11 (B) or the "death sentence" provisions in appeals from SEC orders involving such utility giants as United Gas Improvement, North American, Commonwealth & Southern, Columbia Gas & Electric, and Middle West Holding Company systems.

While leaders of some of the big systems are fighting the SEC, others have submitted voluntary plans for integration and recapitalization or reorganization and expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the commission has co-operated in working out their problems.

One executive whose company is in the process of liquidation and who declined the use of his name asserted that "the SEC could have kicked us around but instead has helped us to the extent that our security holders will realize almost 100 per cent on their investment."

Since the middle of July, the SEC has knocked on the doors of six ranking utility systems, including dissolution of American Power & Light Company and Electric Power & Light Company, major subholding companies of the Electric Bond & Share System—the nation's largest single utility holding system; and of the International Hydro-Electric System.

Associated Gas Proceedings

The SEC also has told the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation to get rid of 116 subsidiaries outside the limits of four integrated systems proposed by trustees of the company which collapsed of its own weight.

Proceedings for corporate simplification were begun against Cities Service Power & Light Company, sub-system of the Cities Service Company; and Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

Other companies involved in integration or simplification actions since the entrance of the U. S. into the war include North American Company, which has been ordered stripped of all but fragments of its vast system; Middle West Corporation; Engineers Public Service Company, National Power and Light Company, Standard Gas & Electric Company and several smaller companies.

The SEC also has pushed its case against Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, denying the firm exemption from the Holding Company Act because of its rich gas utilities. Standard Oil has filed a plan for turning the utilities over to a new subsidiary company which, if the commisison follows past rulings, will be cut loose from any Standard Oil connection.

Increase in Market Value Of Listed Bonds Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported that as of Aug. 31 there were 1,148 listed bond issues with a par value of $65,276,941,820 and market value of $62,720,371,752. The average price was 96.08.

On July 31 there were 1,150 issues having a par value of $63,992,198,940 and market value of $61,277,620,583. Average price was 95.76.

Increase in market values was based in part on additions to the U. S. Government, state and municipal bond listings and a broad rise in prices of railroad bonds.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (k) payable in Canadian funds; (x) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wd) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Complete Stock Exchange Transactions Today

Commerce and Finance

Senate Group Acts to Raise Annual Tax Yield to $25 Billion

Business and Industry

Henderson To Get Tough On Ceilings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The Office of Price Administration will fortify the President's program to halt inflation with a strengthened insistence on compliance with regulations, according to Leon Henderson, OPA administrator.

"We propose to enforce price regulations wherever it is necessary to enforce them—and to enforce them to the hilt," Mr. Henderson said in an address at a luncheon of the Research Institute of American and the Sales Executive Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Resistance Seen

Mr. Henderson envisaged resistance to the new controls the President asked in his Labor Day address, adding that "this nation—and I hate to say it—has not yet chosen between victory and personal profit." Additional controls are vital to victory in the war and in the fight against inflation, he stressed.

"All of you, I'm sure, agree with me that such action directed at farm prices and wages are inevitable," Mr. Henderson said. "Pending before the Congress is the new tax bill which extends further control over fattening corporate profits. That, too, I trust you will agree, is a most necessary weapon.

"All three were—and are—essential to keeping our economic balance. The only real question has concerned the mechanics to be used to achieve that end. The President has offered a choice.

"Today we now begin a new offensive in the fight against inflation and for stability. Whether or not we achieve it now depends upon how closely all of us, in and out of government, work together with a common purpose and common determination."

Defeat of efforts to halt inflation would lead to disaster through retarding the war program, in lessened civilian morale and in the effort to maintain the homes "our soldiers want to return to, and have a right to expect when the war is won," Mr. Henderson emphasized. The goals of the war effort are, he continued, honest work at fair pay for every man, assurance through work of food, clothing, shelter, education for a family, freedom of enterprise and "freedom for the human spirit and the human will, and the supreme dignity of the individual which totalitarianism denies."

A People's War

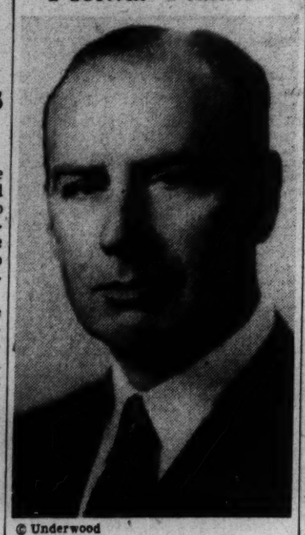
"None of them can—or will—be achieved unless we here at home now assume our full share of responsibility," he declared. "That is the least that is demanded. This is not a war for special privilege. Let no man assume we are fighting today for any single individual or in the interest of any special group. We are all in this war—and stakes are all or nothing. This is a peoples war."

Mr. Henderson asserted that while there had been a very large and gratifying measure of compliance with OPA regulations, "every chiseler and violator" of government controls challenged the war effort, he added.

The present demand for military goods means that the civilian is bound to suffer, he stressed.

"It is, inevitable in the months to come," he held, "that, if we are to meet the war production program, the civilian industry must be on the decline. And, as it goes on the decline, with the constant accretion of purchasing power, there is only one general approach, and that is of self-denial and self-discipline, by which a democracy can win."

Postwar Planner



© Underwood

Donald J. Hardenbrook

Appointed by the Union Bag & Paper Corporation to study social, political, and economic changes and their possible effect on all departments of the company. Mr. Hardenbrook, economic researcher, will be the company's postwar planning manager.

British Daily War Cost Is $49,000,000

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Moving for a vote of credit of 21,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000), Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood asserted today that Britain's war expenditures in recent weeks has averaged £12,250,000 ($49,000,000) a day and has increased by $2,000,000 a day since June.

Sir Kingsley told the House of Commons the motion for a new credit would bring the total of such notes to £11,050,000,000. ($44,200,000,000) since the beginning of the war.

He said the Government's expenditures on goods and services probably would absorb 54 per cent of Britain's national resources this year compared with 44 per cent in 1940.

"Three years of war have cost us £10,000,000,000 ($40,000,000,000) and, including the cost of the debt and our normal peacetime services, our total expenditure has been £12,100,000,000 ($48,400,000,000)," the Chancellor said.

"Of that last huge total we have met 40 per cent out of taxation."

He paid tribute to the British people for shouldering the burden of heavy taxation, pointing out that despite an increase by one-third in the rate of expenditure, the Government was raising 45 per cent of the cost by taxation this year compared with only 35 per cent in 1940-41.

Sir Kingsley said 1942 taxation probably would take about 40 per cent of the national income compared with 33 per cent in 1940.

The Government, at the same time, issued a white paper showing that Britain's national debt was £14,073,483,259 ($56,293,933,036) as of March 31, 1942—an increase of more than £2,674,000,000 ($10,696,000,000) in a year and nearly £6,000,000,000 ($24,000,000,000) above the corresponding date of 1939.

Business Interests Now Face Shift in Anti-Trust Attacks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting novelty is sprung on American business in the recent indictment by the Anti-Trust Division of nine American companies, most of them large enough to be well known, for conspiracy to defraud the government in selling patented insulated cable to the United States Navy.

The charge is indistinguishable at least by a layman from the usual mine-run of anti-trust charges, and appears to fall in the category of cases where it is charged—sometimes fairly—that the patent system has been used as a dodge to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. However, the charge is made, instead, under Section 88, Title 18, U. S. Code, the Section under which the saboteurs off the German submarines were recently found guilty and executed. Nearly all charges and nearly all convictions under this Section are for felonies. Maximum penalties under the pending charges, twice those of the Sherman Act, are two years in jail or $10,000 fine.

Apparently the sands are running out for the filing by Anti-Trust of spectacular and time-consuming cases involving the big shots in the business world, under the Sherman Act, and Section 88 offers a convenient substitute for a department of adroit lawyers which, quite naturally, does not want to have its shows closed down for the duration.

The situation appears likely to come to another head as a result of annoyance in the WPB over the resignation of Amory Houghton, fourth ranking official in that organization, necessitated by the Justice Department's anti-trust suit against the glass container industry, including Mr. Houghton's company, the Corning Glass Works.

Meantime the charges in the new cable case show how easy it is for American business to offend the delicate legal and moral sensibilities of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department. The story of the "fraud" runs something like this:

In 1932 the Rockbestos Products Corporation obtained a patent on a heat- and flame-resistant cable. Since General Electric had been making a type cable something like this for some years, Rockbestos, armed with the new patent, served notice of infringement. The General Electric people apparently weren't so sure the Rockbestos patent would stand up in court, but to be on the safe side they took a license.

Has Price-Fixing Clause

This license carried a price-fixing clause, under which GE was forbidden to sell below prices laid down by the Rockbestos—price control being an essential part of the right of patent-owners. The license also contained provisions for royalties to be paid from GE to Rockbestos on cable made and sold by GE under the patent. GE being a big firm and Rockbestos a little one, this is the way the patent system works to help the little against the big, just as it sometimes works (though less often) to help the big against the little. The license, incidentally, was "non-exclusive," and Rockbestos subsequently licensed other firms.

Also, however, it licensed the United States Government—because the Navy wanted the cable—not only to make the cable itself but also to license other companies, without so much as consulting Rockbestos, to make the Rockbestos-patented cable for the Government.

Rockbestos then notified General Electric that the terms of its non-exclusive license were amended in that (a) Rockbestos' prices no longer need be followed in sales to the Government, and that furthermore, (2) GE sales of Rockbestos-patented cable to the Government need carry no royalty nor pay any to Rockbestos.

Apparently General Electric paid no attention to this amendment. It seems to have been tossed into some plant superintendent's desk drawer and forgotten, at least as far as the matter of not following Rockbestos' price lead on sales to the Government. For years thereafter all the bids that went in to the Navy from Rockbestos and the eight licensees were identical for heat- and flame-proof cable.

And this, apparently, is the gist of the "fraud."

The Navy, chief Government buyer of this cable (generally called AVC cable) had a buying method which encouraged these identical bids. It would divide up its order by nine and give each company exactly one ninth. Then they would go through the formality of a bid; all the bids came in the same. Each got a ninth.

Navy on Identical Bids

Along about 1938 or 1939 the Justice Department got after the Navy to change this method of encouraging identical bids. The Navy apparently told Justice it was not interested in Justice's problems. The plan was all right because each manufacturer could schedule his facilities better.

Up to 1940 the AVC cable business from the Navy was small. For General Electric at least, it was unprofitable, like much of its then Navy business.

The real business began in 1940 when the defense program started to swell the volume of Navy orders. Still the Navy was not concerned about the identical bids. Its concern was something else—whether the bidders could deliver. There were meetings with the industry, and at Navy suggestion a "Technical Committee" of the industry was formed. It failed, was dropped, and was succeeded by an "Industry Contact Committee." This Committee made a tour of all the plants making AVC, during which all trade secrets about AVC were pooled between competitors in the interest of increasing capacity. Then in 1941 the Navy changed its buying methods to a formula it worked out to get the maximum capacity of the industry at work on this kind of cable.

Prices hardly changed at all from 1932 until 1942, up or down. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, raw material and wages costs were increasing. However, the net cost of AVC cable began to drop, chiefly due to the increase in volume, which lowered "set-up" costs on long runs of particular types of cable.

It takes a year or so before the cost-accountants can have hindsight enough to state definitely the cost of a product. In 1942 Rockbestos cut its prices both to the Navy and to the public, by 5 per cent on some items and 10 per cent on others. General Electric began in 1942 proposing downward renegotiation of contracts to the Navy on various items, including heat and flame cable. So far 14 of these proposals have been accepted, involving $50,000,000 of reduction in billings.

How Costs Are Cut

This does not include company suggestions of lower prices when original contracts are being placed. The size of such reductions would of course be hypothetical. But they work out somewhat this way. The Navy might say, "We want so and so many turbines. The price has usually been $150 per horsepower. How's that for a price?" And the company says, "Well, that was when we were handling them by hand, one at a time. Now that you are ordering so many, the cost is down despite higher wages and hilgher material prices. Let's say $125 a horse-power." The case is hypothetical but typical. It so happens that there actually has been a substantial reduction in the cost of producing turbines since the war started, for this very reason.

Meantime the quality of Anti-Trust charges is again indicated by Thurman Arnold's piece in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly. He lists instances of alleged abuse of patents. He repeats all the hackneyed charges. The Carboloy or cemented tungsten carbide business is dismissed in a sentence to the effect that it was "suppressed in the United States by a cartel agreement with Germany . . ." During this "suppression" its sales in the U. S. were multiplied 45 times. He says that synthetic toluol came before the Truman Committee because Standard Oil of New Jersey "lied to the Trojan Powder Company and thus kept Trojan from competing for an Army contract."

What happened was that the Army Ordnance asked Jersey to make some test toluol to be tried out by du Pont, and to keep its mouth shut about it. The Trojan people were smart and heard about it. They asked Jersey, and Jersey said it wasn't making toluol.

Finally Mr. Arnold deftly gathers together again the exploded pieces of his attack on the Dzuz patent as a bottleneck to the military aircraft program.

It is an artful re-hash. It gives the impression, to one who has studied carefully the Bone Committee hearings on both sides of the Dzuz story, that if this is the way Anti-Trust handles facts, there must be answers to the other charges, which it would be interesting to explore. But vita brevis, ars longa.

Senate 5 P. C. Tax Plan Near Treasury Goal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee stood committed today to a minimum of $7,675,000,000 in new taxes—about $1,025,000,000 short of the Treasury's goal—as a result of its vote to adopt a 5 per cent "victory" levy on all individual earnings in excess of $624 a year.

In addition, the committee action proposed to segregate $1,100,000,000 in individual income from any form of inflationary spending by channeling it into insurance payments, debt retirement, bond purchases or post war rebates.

With Treasury officials scheduled to report on the possibility of combining this new "victory" impost with the regular income tax in the new revenue bill, committee members said the net result in any event might be to increase the nation's annual tax yield to more than $25,000,000,000, compared with slightly more than $17,000,000,000 collected under present laws.

Five Per Cent Impost

As approved by the committee yesterday, the "victory" tax would constitute a 5 per cent impost, collected at the source where possible, on all income above $624 a year derived from wages, salaries, interest, dividends and other common sources.

While it would be collected alike from single and married persons, the latter could accumulate greater credits against the tax during the year.

Credits of 25 per cent of the tax, or a maximum of $500, could be accumulated by single persons for payments they had made on life insurance, debts incurred before Jan. 1, 1942 or Government bond purchases. The remainder of the unused credit would be represented in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing government bonds they could cash after the war.

Married persons could claim credits up to 40 per cent of the tax, a minimum of $1,000, with 2 per cent, or a maximum of $100, allowed for each dependent.

Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) suggested that this extra, added tax might be merged into the regular income tax by lowering exemptions, increasing rates and possibly by eliminating the present law's 10 per cent credit for earned income.

It was on this proposal that the Treasury was instructed to furnish "burden" tables so that the committee could learn just where the additional weight of taxation would fall the heavlest.

As outlined to the committee, 5 per cent "victory" tax would levy amounts ranging from $8.80 yearly on a person with $800 annual earnings to $99,968 on one with $2,000,000 annual income.

Credits Arranged

Debt and post-war rebate credits would range from $2.20 in the $800 annual income class to a maximum of $500 a year for a single person. A married person with two dependents would have a credit of $3.87 in the $800 annual income class, ranging up to the $1,200 maximum as income mounted above $50,000 a year.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) North Carolina) of the House Ways and Means Committee meanwhile disclaimed responsibility on the part of Congressional committees for any delay in passage of tax legislation. He declared in an interview:

"The Treasury changed its proposals (for wartime increases in revenue) so many times we couldn't keep up with it."

He said he wanted to make it clear that he was not criticizing the Treasury, because its task "is a big job," but he insisted that "no committee ever worked more earnestly, more diligently" than did the house ways and means committee to bring out a tax bill "fair to the Treasury, fair to the taxpayers, fair to the Government."

The following tables show how the proposed 5 per cent "victory" tax would affect individuals when added to the income tax rates established in the new revenue bill as it passed the house:

Single Person, No Dependents

Victory Tax	Income Tax	Total Tax
$800	$8.80	$8.80
800	88.80	88.80
1,000	18.80	70.60	89.40
1,200	28.80	103.72	132.52
1,500	43.80	153.40	197.20
1,800	58.80	203.08	261.88
2,000	68.80	236.20	305.00
3,000	118.80	407.80	526.60
5,000	218.80	905.00	1,123.80
10,000	468.80	2,056.00	2,524.80
20,000	968.80	5,791.00	6,759.80
25,000	1,218.80	8,328.00	9,546.80
50,000	2,468.80	22,361.00	24,829.80
100,000	4,968.80	56,351.00	61,319.80
500,000	24,968.80	270,816.00	295,584.80
1,000,000	49,968.80	766,616.00	816,584.80
2,000,000	99,968.80	1,568,616.00	1,668,584.80

(Note: The figures in the third column are computed on the assumption that allowable deductions for tax purposes amount to 10 per cent of gross income.)

Married Person, 2 Dependents

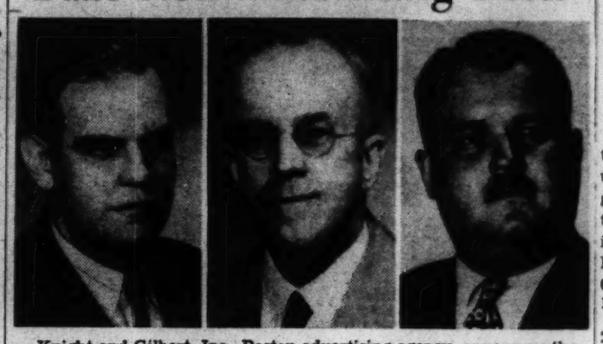
Victory tax	Income tax	Total tax
$800	.....	.....	$8.80
800	$8.80	.....	8.80
1,000	18.80	.....	18.80
1,200	28.80	.....	28.80
1,500	43.80	.....	43.80
1,800	58.80	.....	58.80
2,000	68.80	.....	68.80
3,000	118.80	$154.80	273.60
5,000	218.80	507.00	725.80
10,000	468.80	1,646.00	2,114.80
20,000	968.80	5,154.00	6,122.80
25,000	1,218.80	7,461.00	8,679.80
50,000	2,468.80	21,480.00	23,948.80
100,000	4,968.80	55,296.00	60,264.80
500,000	24,968.80	269,472.00	294,440.80
1,000,000	49,968.80	765,472.00	815,440.80
2,000,000	99,968.80	1,567,472.00	1,667,440.80

(Note: The figures in the third column are based on the assumption that allowable deductions for tax purposes amount to 10 per cent of gross income.)

Ruling on Brush Bristles

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ruled that all brushes made in the United States must contain at least 45 per cent of material other than pig and hog bristles unless made for war contracts or to meet local health regulations which impose other requirements.

Take New Advertising Posts



Knight and Gilbert, Inc., Boston advertising agency, announces the addition of three prominent advertising executives to its staff. James E. Lee (left) will be new production head. He has been production manager of the Wendell P. Colton Co. of New York for 14 years. Stanley K. Wilson (center) and Robert H. Rankin (right) are joining the copy department. Mr. Wilson has served as creative and copy director of leading agencies in New York and London, including Erwin Wasey & Co. and Cecil & Presbrey, Inc. Mr. Rankin's experience includes service with the New York Times, William H. Rankin Co. and Maxon, Inc., in New York, Chicago and Detroit.

Astor Manhattan Property Being Sold As Old Family Income Policy Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Reversing the century-old policy of the Astor family, the office of Vincent Astor said that many of the Astor realty holdings would be sold and that an important part of the Astor wealth, long concentrated in Manhattan property, would go into diversified holdings of income-producing property in various parts of the country.

It was emphasized, however, that Mr. Astor, a commander in the Navy, was taking no part in the operations of his office and since his appointment to active duty on Dec. 12, 1941, he had left the running of his vast estates in the hands of a committee which alone had taken this step.

The committee, evidently convinced that the lush era of living would not return—an era in which the renting of apartments at $10,000 or more a year was not uncommon—has begun to diversify his holdings but will continue to invest in realty.

Two deals already have been consummated. A 12-story apartment building at 640 Park Avenue was sold at a price said to be $1,500,000 and the Flushing, Queens, bus terminal property, assessed at $725,000, has been purchased.

Within the past few days the committee also sold a 137-family six-story walkup building known as the Astor Concourse Garden Apartments at the Grand Concourse and 171st Street.

Other deals are in the making, the committee intimated.

These and other prospective changes in the Astor investments mark the first extensive revision of the Astor holdings in many years.

The Astor realty wealth was founded on the investments of John Jacob Astor, son of a butcher, born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1763, who migrated to this country in 1783 to deal in musical instruments but who soon turned to the more lucrative fur business.

The money he made in furs went into real estate, starting about 1800, and when he died in 1848 he owned an important share of real estate in the more promising sections of Manhattan.

His constant admonition to his heirs was never to sell real estate but always to purchase.

Canadian Wheat To Go to Russia Under Agreement

LONDON (AP)—A credit agreement under which Russia may draw up to approximately 9,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat or flour has been signed at Canada House by representatives of the Canadian and Soviet governments.

The first major wheat deal between the countries was signed by Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, and Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, and was the culmination of eight months' negotiations.

Detailed terms of the agreement were not announced but a statement to the press said the British Ministry of food had undertaken to act as agent for the Dominion and that some deliveries had been made.

The credit was understood to approximate $10,000,000 and was believed to be in the nature of an interim loan which may be increased later if Russia is unable to feed its own people with its own supplies or with wheat delivered under the country's lease-lend agreement with the United States.

German troops, it was pointed out, have overrun some of the best Russian wheat growing provinces and authorities believed it would take years for the Soviet to restore them to full production in the post-war period.

Prices Announced For Cottonseed Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced prices refiners will pay for crude cottonseed, peanut and soybean oil under terms of a contract designed to facilitate processing of this year's record production.

The contract provides for purchase of the crude oil at specified prices to participating crushers, the sale of this oil to the CCC at the same prices and the resale of the oil by the CCC to refiners at a reduction of ½ cent a pound.

Prices to be paid by refiners for the crude oil on an F. O. B. basis follow:

Crude cottonseed oil—in Texas and Oklahoma, 12½ cents a pound; in the Mississippi Valley, Alabama and Georgia, 12⅝ cents; in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, 12¾ cents.

Crude peanut oil, basis 5 per cent refining loss—at southeastern mills, 13 cents a pound; at mills in Texas and Oklahoma, 12⅞ cents.

Crude soybean oil—at midwestern and southern mills, 11¾ cents; at mills in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and North and East thereof, 11⅞ cents; at mills in California, Oregon and Washington, 12½ cents.

Electrotype Plate Sales Not Under Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales by printers and publishers of obsolete electrotype plates were excluded from the universal price ceiling by the Office of Price Administration in order to speed their movement to smelters for recovery of their lead, tin and antimony for war use.

Because disposal of such a large tonnage might overload the market, the Government-owned Metals Reserve Company has named the National Lead Company as its agent to buy the lead-tin-antimony alloy from smelters which have purchased the electrotype plates.

Cotton Yield Per Acre At All-Time High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's cotton farmers, assisted by unusually favorable weather, are growing more pounds of lint cotton to the acre than ever before, it was indicated by an Agriculture Department forecast that 23,273,000 acres for harvest would yield 14,028,000 bales this year.

This would be an average of 289.3 pounds to the acre, or 19.4 pounds above the previous record yield of 269.9 pounds in 1937 when 33,623,000 acres produced an all-time high crop of 18,946,000 bales.

The forecast was based on Sept. 1 conditions and was 943,000 bales greater than the estimate a month ago on the Aug. 1 condition. It compared with a 1941 production of 10,744,000 bales.

"The cotton crop shows unusually good yield prospects throughout the entire cotton area," the crop reporting board said. "The indicated yield for the United States is the highest in history."

"Mississippi and Virginia are the only individual states where record yields are indicated but in all other states this year's crop closely approximates record yields.

"In Texas and Oklahoma the yields are well above those of recent years, but below the high yields in the late 1890's when cotton production differed materially from the present."

The board said unusually favorable weather conditions which prevailed on Aug. 1 continued over the entire cotton area during the month and indications were that only 3 per cent of the July 1 acreage had been or will be abandoned.

Good rains removed a threat of drought in Arkansas and the state showed a 13 per cent improvement over August in the condition of the crop. Prospects increased about 10 per cent in Texas, 9 in Mississippi, 8 in Missouri, Alabama and Oklahoma and 6 in Tennessee, California and Virginia.

Other states, with the exception of New Mexico and Arizona, had nominal increases.

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of refined cottonseed oil in the 1942-43 crop season was estimated by the trade at 3,500,000 barrels on the basis of a 14,028,000-bale cotton crop, or an increase of 235,750 barrels over the previous indicated output.

The guess had little effect on trading because the supply situation was overshadowed by uncertainties in this year's Government program in cottonseed oil.

Refined cottonseed oil production in the 1941-42 crop season was 2,893,817 barrels.

Fourteen Industry Advisory Groups Appointed by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fourteen industry advisory committees have been named by the War Production Board. Among those named to the committees were:

Refractory Magnesite Industry:
Dr. Max Seaton, New York; P. N. Lawes, New York; J. D. Baker, Jr., Baltimore.

Fresh fruit and vegetable distribution and marketing industry:
Harry Froeber, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Harvey Baum, New York; Charles W. Havener, New York.

Fresh fruit and vegetable production and shipping industry:
R. D. Keene, Winter Garden, Fla.; Luther Chandler, Goulds, Fla.; Harold J. Simmonson, Long Island, N. Y.; Fred Hagan, Houlton, Maine.

Heating contractors industry:
Paul Greiner, Wheeling, W. Va.; K. A. Stephenson, Atlanta, Ga.; E. W. Verity, New York; John Zink, Baltimore.

Plumbing and heating commercial cooking equipment industry:
Robert F. Patrick, Burlington, Vt.; W. Frenk Roberts, Baltimore.

Concrete burial vault industry:
Gibson Adams, Framingham, Mass.; Carl Guy, Chittenango, N. Y.; Gwyn W. Harris, Winston-Salem, N. C.; R. H. Wood, Rockville, Md.; William Woodburn, Bethesda, Md.

Liquid fuel lamp, lamp burner and lantern industry:
A. W. Carr, New York; F. Embury, Warsaw, N. Y.; Warren D. Platt, Waterbury, Conn.; A. W. Paull, Jr., Wheeling, W. Va.

Galvanized ware manufacturers industry:
L. S. Cleaves, Cambridge, Mass.; David Kamenstein, Laurel Hill, Long Island, N. Y.; W. H. Nesbitt, Wheeling, W. Va.; A. F. Wilson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Soybean crushers industry:
H. Kellogg, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. D. Ormsby, Oswego, N. Y.

Magazine and periodical industry:
Clayton H. Ernst, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Grammer, New York; D. C. Hudson, Birmingham, Ala.; James H. McGraw, Jr., New York; Marvin Pierce, New York; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, New York.

Scales and balances industry:
George E. Chatillon, New York; D. S. Hammerman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert N. Lyons, Rutland, Vt.; A. W. Olsen, New York.

Plumbing and heating manufacturers industry:
N. J. Higginbothan, Buffalo, N. Y.

Book publishing and manufacturing industry:
J. Arthur Bousquet, Springfield, Mass.; George P. Brett, Jr., New York; Alfred P. Jenkins, Richmond, Va.; Malcolm Johnson, New York; Theodore C. Briggs, Rochester, N. Y.; Burr L. Chase, New York; S. T. Henry, New York; Richmond Mayo-Smith, Norwood, Mass.; Robert L. McMichael, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; M. M. Wilkerson, Baton Rouge, La.

Men's and Boys' clothing industry:
W. P. Cohen, New York; Joseph Haspel, New Orleans, La.; Samuel Kappel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David B. Knapp, New York; Raymond H. Reiss, New York; Victor S. Riesenfeld, New York; Nathan Schwartzn, New York; Jerome I. Udell, New York; Tony Williams, New York.

North American Stock Dividend Plan Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Immediate payment of a $4,100,000 dividend in capital shares of the Detroit Edison Company by the North American Company was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The company originally set Oct. 1 for payment of the dividend as a part of the integration program under the Holding Company Act, but later asked the SEC to advance the date.

The payment rate on 155,000 shares to be distributed will be one of Detroit Edison on each 50 common shares on North American.

Zanuck in the Army

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation announced that Col. Darryl F. Zanuck, movie executive, had been granted a leave of absence without compensation at his own request to devote his full time to military duties. He is a member of the executive staff of Major General Dawson Olmstead, chief signal officer of the Army.

Consumers Expected To Cut Obligations By $3,500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department predicted that American consumers would cut their short-term debts by $3,500,000,000 this year.

The reduction was attributed to consumer credit regulations promulgated under the anti-inflation program and also to the scarcity of such things as automobiles because of the conversion of civilian industries to war production.

In the first half of 1942, the department said, a reduction of $1,500,000,000 occurred, and another cut of $2,000,000,000 could be anticipated in the last half of the year.

These are decreases in the amount that consumers owe on automobiles, radios, furniture, charge accounts and similar "short-term" obligations. The estimate takes no account of long-term indebtedness such as home mortgages.

One result of the reduction, the department release said, is that "many credit agencies may be forced to liquidate for lack of investment opportunities."

The liquidation of consumer debts was described as "deflationary in character, since it constitutes a net drain from purchasing power, and will play a significant part in the Government's anti-inflationary program.

Business Loans Continue Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business loans of banks took another downward slide last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $61,000,000 to a total of $6,282,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 2.

Due partly to reduction of consumer credit and to security refinancing of former bank loans, business loans have declined almost weekly since March, the net decrease in the 101 cities being approximately $700,000,000.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported business failures in the week ended Sept. 3 totaled 122, against 141 in the previous week and 145 in the comparable week a year ago.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
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111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3540

B. I. S. Reviews World Finance

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — The Bank for International Settlements said that financial and commercial co-operation in the peace arrangement to come must be extensive if the world is to avoid the errors which proved so harmful in 1918.

The remarks were made in the 12th annual report of the institution, established to solve the financial problems created by the last war and later to be a clearing house for all the big central European banks.

Current business has been cut sharply by the war, but the Bank for International Settlements expects a big job after the peace.

In some respects, the report said, financial policies pursued by the warring countries should make the solution of certain postwar problems easier than in 1918.

The bank pointed out that taxation has been increased more resolutely, covering about half the governments' expenditures.

In 1914-18, the British met only 20 per cent of their current expenditures with current revenue and Germany only 13 per cent, the report said.

Once specific war expenditures disappear, the bank said there should be sufficient budget revenue to meet current requirements.

Another important difference in this war is that much more drastic steps have been taken to prevent borrowing for speculative purchases of real estate and stocks.

The outstanding fact of the world gold situation, the bank said, was that gold production for the first time since 1929 is practically at a standstill, amounting in 1914 to about 41,000,000 ounces and with the expectation that production in the next few years will decline.

For the first time since 1934, the United States did not absorb the whole current output of gold. Of the new gold produced, amounting approximately to $1,435,000,000, about $742,000,000 went into monetary gold stocks in the United States in sharp contrast to the previous year when United States gold reserves rose by $4,351,000,000 or three times the present gold production.

J. P. Morgan Continues Active With No Indication of a Willingness to Retire

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—A man who has walked with kings and who likes to pass the plate in church on Sundays, is back at his desk after celebrating his 75th birthday. He is J. P. Morgan, one of the world's wealthiest bankers.

There was no birthday statement from the head of the House of Morgan, but at 75 he gave no indication of a willingness to retire.

He has lived a life most men can only dream of. As heir to the estate of his father, "Thundering Jupiter" Morgan, he inherited $77,465,975.

He spent his birthday at his Long Island estate yesterday with relatives, showing a new variety of tulip, a flower with which the financier has had unusual success at flower shows.

It was Mr. Morgan's firm which, during the first world war, bought $3,000,000,000 worth of munitions for Britain and France at a $30,000,000 profit. The part the Morgan men and other bankers played in the financing culminated in a Senate investigation in 1936.

Dairy Trade Conventions Cancelled for War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the nation's largest national convention gatherings has been called off, according to an announcement here by dairy trade association executives that annual meetings scheduled for Memphis, Tenn., during the week of Oct. 18 to 24 are cancelled as a war conservation measure.

"The conventions are cancelled to further co-operate with Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation," said a statement by A. G. Marcus of Los Angeles, president, and R. E. Little of Chicago, executive secretary of the International Association of Milk Dealers, and from Leonard E. Hurtz of Omaha, president, and R. C. Hibben of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

Other groups cancelling scheduled meetings for the same week in Memphis included the Milk Industry Foundation, Ice Cream Merchandising Institute, National Dairy Council, and Certified Milk Producers' Association of America.

U. S., Brazil Sign Pact On Foodstuffs Output

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Representatives of the United States and Brazil have signed an accord to improve production of basic foodstuffs in northern Brazil which provides for the expenditures of about $2,000,000 by the United States and technical and planning aid.

The agreement was signed by Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, and Jefferson Caffrey, ambassador, for the United States, and Oswaldo Aranha, foreign minister, and Apolonio Salles, agriculture minister, for Brazil.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Industry Seen Using Plants Effectively

NEW YORK—American industry is now employing its plants and facilities more effectively than in any previous year, far more than in 1929, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board.

In a survey just completed the Board finds that capital invested in manufacturing in the United States was 8 per cent less in 1941 than in 1929 while manufacturing output in 1941 was 46 per cent greater than in 1929 and averaged 65 per cent more than in 1929 over the first six months of 1942. Similarly, the amount of net income produced in manufacturing per person employed averaged $2,120 in 1941 as against $1,970 in 1929.

The lower figure for capital employed, and hence the improved ratios of output and earnings to capital invested, are in part the result of reduced valuations and prices, but the "dominant element," the Board finds, "appears to be improvements in capital facilities and in the accompanying techniques of production and management."

Earnings Increase

Net earnings from manufacture as a percentage of capital invested sharply reflects this favorable operational background. The rate of return for 1940 mounted to 7.19 per cent, the highest level ever attained in The Conference Board's long-term series.

The previous peak for the '30s was 5.69 per cent in 1936 while in 1929 the rate was 6.43 per cent.

The tentative estimate of earnings for 1941 further raises the rate of return to 8.25 per cent, as earnings were increased more rapidly than investment, despite the unprecedented expansion of the latter item last year. Corporate manufacture on the average earned about $4 more in 1940 and $5 more in 1941 per $100 of capital invested than the average rate of earnings over the years 1925-1939.

In presenting its findings, the Board says:

"Full scale operations and the more effective employment of capital brought net earnings from manufacture at the end of 1940 back to the high level of the 'Twenties. Preliminary tax returns indicate that net earnings from factory operations totaled $3,600,000, an amount surpassed only in 1929. Thus, while the capital invested in corporate manufacturing remained fully $10,000,000,000, an amount surpassed 000,000,000, or 17 per cent, lower than in 1929, net earnings fell short of this previous high by $300,000,000, or only 7.6 per cent.

Net Return

"The net return from manufacturing operations before federal taxes were actually greater by $400,000,000 in 1940 than the comparable total for 1929. Over the years in question corporate income and excess profits taxes collected by the federal government were more than doubled. In 1940 direct federal taxes levied on manufacturing corporations totaled $1,236,000,000 as against $544,000,000 in 1929, $652,000,000 in 1937, and $334,000,000 in 1939.

"Under the impetus of the record additition of new capital last year and the further economies of volume production, net earnings rose to an all-time high for the years covered. On the basis of past relationships between the performance of corporations for which published statements are available and all manufacturing corporations, the net return from manufactures in 1941 is tentatively placed at slightly above $4,500,000,000. This represents an increase of 28 per cent over the reported earnings for 1940."

Chain Store Sales Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of F. W. Woolworth Co. in August amounted to $33,675,114, an increase of 10 per cent over $30,712,851 in the like month of last year. This volume carried turnover in the first 8 months to $250,278,522, up 15 per cent over $218,145,851 in the first 8 months of 1941.

Other chains reporting included:

	1942	1941
W. T. Grant & Co.		
August	$11,441,933	$10,069,502
8 months	86,533,258	70,609,385
G. C. Murphy Co.		
August	6,186,258	5,381,440
8 months	44,570,656	36,565,654
McCrory Stores		
August	5,016,646	4,320,397
8 months	35,831,897	30,373,781
Walgreen Co.		
August	8,941,939	7,251,888
8 months	62,658,227	54,250,340

WPB Order Restricts Caffeine for Beverages

WASHINGTON (AP)—America must get along with less caffeine for beverages, particularly in "kola" drinks, the War Production Board said as it placed caffeine and theobromine, important medical drugs, under complete allocation control effective Oct. 1.

"The order is expected to reduce the amounts of caffeine which can be made available for beverage production," the announcement said. "It is used chiefly in 'kola' beverages. Extent of the curtailment will depend on the supply of raw materials imported into this country and on the military and medicinal needs for both drugs."

Coconut Oil Tax Suspended

WASHINGTON (AP)—House concurrence in Senate amendments has sent to the White House legislation suspending until June 30, 1944, the processing tax on coconut oil.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 50-48 Dec	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 2½s 52-49	106.8	106.8	106.8
3 2½s 67-62	100.15	100.11	100.15
3 2½s 72-67	101.6	101.6	101.6

New York City Bond

7 3s 60	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	106½	106½	106½
5 Allegh 5s 49 Mod	72½	72½	72½
1 Allegh 5s 50 Mod	86%	86%	86%
10 Allegh Inc 5s 50	81	81	81
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
41 Am & For P 5s 2030	69½	69½	69½
2 Am AlloChem 6½s 49	103½	103½	103½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
27 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅞	107
15 Am Tob 3s 62	101	101	101
7 Ann Arbor 4s 95	63½	63½	63½
4 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	104½	104½
14 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105	105
36 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
1 AT&Cha AL 4½s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
24 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2 A C Line cll 4s 52	70¾	70	70
14 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	63½	63½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
8 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Atl Refin 3s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
21 B&O 95 st A	30	29¾	29¾
2 B&O 95 st C	34½	34½	34½
6 B&O 2000 st D	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
6 B&O 96 st P	29¾	29¾	29¾
41 B&O cv 60 st	24⅞	24½	24½
22 B&O 4s 48	59¼	58¾	59
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49⅛	48¾	48¾
4 B&O S W 50 st	40½	40½	40½
2 B&O T C 4s 59	47	47	47
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58¾	58¾	58¾
9 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Beth Stl 3½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	99½	99⅜	99½
48 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37½	37½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
85 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7⅞	7½	7⅞
85 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
10 Bush Term 4s 52	81¼	81	81¼
2 Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79¼	79½
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109½	109½	109½
14 Can Pac 4½s 60	89½	89½	89½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98⅛	98	98⅛
31 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
48 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
69 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10½	10	10½
28 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
42 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69	68½	68½
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¾	77½	77⅝
16 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	129½	129½	129½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	103	103	103
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
63 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21½	21⅜	21½
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75½	75⅜	75½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅞	77¾	77¾
5 CB&Q 1½s Ill 49	90¾	90½	90½
40 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31¾	31½	31½
5 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	38½	38⅛	38⅛
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	8½	8½	8½
2 Chi I & L 5s 63	8½	8½	8½
199 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15¾	15⅛	15⅜
144 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3⅜	3¾
9 CM&SP 4¾s 89 P	44¼	44¾	44½
40 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	44½	44¼	44¼
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	44½	44½	44½
13 CM&SP gen 5s 89	44	43½	43½
26 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¼	40¼	40¼
26 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22¼	22	22
8 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	34	34	34
10 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	33¾	33½	33¾
482 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
30 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22	22	22
24 Chi&NW 4s 87	33	32½	33
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32½	32	32½
39 CRI&P 4½s 52A	17¼	17	17⅛
85 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¾	3½	3¾
66 CRI&P 4s 88	23¼	23	23
36 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	25¾	25	25
166 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	15¾	15½	15¾
3 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62½	62½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅞	108	108
1 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	99	99	99
1 Cincin Co 5s 43	45	45	45
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¼	47½	47½
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64½	65
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60½	60½	60½
1 Col F&I 5s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Col F&I 5s 51	83	83	83
50 Col&So 4½s 80	25¾	23½	25½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91	91	91
23 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	91	91
23 Columbia Ga 5s 1961	86½	86	86
15 ComlMach inc 69ww	34½	33⅜	34½
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
21 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105	105⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
1 Con Rys 4s 54	35	35	35
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	35	35	35
5 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	91½	91½	91½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
18 Cuba RR 8s 52	35	34½	35
11 Cuba RR 5s Rct		29¾	29¼
1 Cumla Pub 3s 55	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅞	56½	56½
22 D&RG 4½s 36	20¼	20	20
111 D&RG 4s 36	20	19¾	19⅞
7 D&RG West 5s 55	3	3	3
61 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
23 D&RG West 5s 76	17⅞	17½	17¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
55 Erie 4½s 2015	51½	51¼	51¾
7 Erie 4s 95	51¾	51¾	51¾
14 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98½	98½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 FondaJ&G2-4s 82 fld	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 FondaJ&G2-4c 82 ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Francis Sug 4s 56	80	80	80
17 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	15½	15½	15½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81¾	81¾	81¾
20 Gt Nor 1st4½s61	108⅜	108½	108½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	96	96	96
4 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95½	95½	95½
10 G Bay&W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
1 Gulf M&O 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
6 Gulf M&O inc 2015	53	53	53
55 Harlem R&Pt 4s 54	83	82¾	83¼
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	42½	42½	42½
26 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	46	45¾	46
12 Hud&Man inc 5s57	19¾	19¼	19¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43¾	43⅜	43¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	49¼	49	49¼
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	46	45¾	46
69 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46	45¾	46
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66		45¾	45
22 Ill Cen 5s 55	54½	54½	54⅝
4 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41¼	41¼	41¼
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51	49½	49¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
62 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3	2⅞	3
62 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25½	24¾	24½
22 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	24	23½	23¾
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	24	24	24
32 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	37	37
8 Int Tel&Tel 4½s 52	57⅛	57⅛	57¼
12 Int T&T 5s 55	58¾	58½	58½
3 James F&Clev 4s 89	47½	47½	47½
46 KCP&SJoMem 4s 36	55¾	54½	55
1 KC South 5s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 K C South 3s 50	63½	62¾	62¾
61 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89	87¾	89
36 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	89	87½	89
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Leh Val H'Term 5s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	4 9½	49	49½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
65 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	108¾	105½	108¾
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	96¼	96½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Long Isl unif 4s 49	96	96	96
15 Louis&Ark 5s 69	70½	70½	70½
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 LouisvN 3½s 50A	104½	104½	104½
1 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	104½	104½	104¼
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	47¾	48
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
35 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	38¾	48¼	38½
10 Mil Sparta&NW4s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
23 M&StL rfg 5s 62	1	1	1
10 M&StL 4s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	15	15	15
163 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¾	14½	14¾
36 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36¾	35¼	36¾
119 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23	21¾	23¼
23 M-K-T 4½s 78	23¾	23¾	23¾
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41½	40¾	41¼
40 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¼	30¾	31
148 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2	2	2
8 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34¾	34¾	34¾
86 Mo Pac 5s 77 B	34¾	34¾	34¾
27 Mo Pac 5s 78 D	34½	34¼	34¼
9 Mo Pac 5s 80 K	34¾	34¾	34¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	34¾	34½	34½
281 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 MononahelRy3½s60	102	102	102
1 Mont Pow 3½s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
215 Morris&Essex 4½s 55	37½	36¾	37½
21 Morris&Essex 3½s 200	37½	36¾	37½
1 Mount St'AT 3½s 60	100½	100	100
16 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67¼	67¼	67¼
16 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
33 Nat Distil 3½s 49	103	102¾	103
2 Nat RR Cu 6s 42	64½	64½	64½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107½	107½	107½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107½	107½	107½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	79½	79½	79½
54 NO Texas&M 5s 44	83¼	83¼	83¼
10 NO Texas&M 5s 45B	81½	81½	81½
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	60	60	60
84 NYC rfg 5s 2013	83¾	83	83
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	48½	48¾
16 NYC cv 6s 35	58½	58¾	58¾
14 NYC 3½s 45	97	96¾	96¾
87 NYC cv 3½s 53	82	81¾	81¾
1 NYC-HR 3½s 97	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 NY Cent 3½s 97	88	88	88
2 NY Chi&St L 5s 74	78½	78½	78½
21 NYChi&St L 4½s 78	63¾	63½	63¾
5 NY Dock cv 4s 47	69½	69½	69½
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
34 NYNHaH 4½s 67	42	42	42
5 NYNHaH 4s 56	38¾	38¾	38¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 NYNHaH 4½s 67	42	41¾	41¾
27 NYNHaH 4s 56	37	36⅞	37
5 NYNHaH 4s 56	36¾	36¾	36¾
32 NYNHaH 4s 57	8½	7⅞	8½
11 NYNHaH 3½s 47	34¾	34	34
10 NYNHaH cv 3½s 56	34½	34½	34½
9 NY O & W 4½s 92	7	6⅞	6⅞
11 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11½	11½	11½
5 NY S&W Term 5s 43	88½	88½	88½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
294 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜
1 Niagara Falls P3¼s66	100	100	100
4 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110½	110½	110½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	28	28	28
1 Norf & Sou cv5s2016	30	30	30
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	71½	71½	71½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
28 Nor Pac 4s 2047	86	86	86½
22 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	85½	85¾	85⅞
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	91½	91½	91¾
19 Nor Nor Pac 4½s 47	91½	91½	91¾
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41½	41¾
15 Ogden&LCity 4s 48	13¾	12⅞	13⅞
2 Ohio Bd 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Ohio Pr 4¼s 77	108	108	108
2 OreR&NAv 4s 46	106½	106½	106½
7 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	99¾	100
2 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
10 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Pen P&L4 3½s 69	106	105⅞	106
2 Pen RR gen 4s 48	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
17 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87⅝	87½	87½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 8	97⅜	97	97⅜
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 Penu RR 3½s 52	87	86¾	86¾
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71½	71½
10 PhilBal&Wash 4s 74	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Phil El 3¼s 71	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
153 Ph Read C&I 5s 49	10¼	9⅝	10¼
41 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31¾	31	31½
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58 A	59¼	59¼	59¼
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86⅝	86	86⅝
44 Prov Sec 4s 57	7	6¾	7
5 Pub Svc E&G 3s 72	106½	106½	106½
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	78½	78⅜	78½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¼	101⅝
1 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58¼	58	58
30 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	25¾	25¾	25¾
30 Rl Ark & Lu4½s34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	75	75	75
2 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	44	44	44
2 St L Pub Ser 5s 59	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 St L S F 5s 50 B	19½	19½	19½
12 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	18½	18½	18½
148 St L S F 4½s 78	19	18¾	18¾
39 St L S F 78 ct st	18½	18½	18½
232 St L S F 4s 50 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ctf	17	16½	16⅝
83 St L SW 5s 52	52⅜	51¾	51¾
10 St L SW rfg 5s 90	29	29	29
16 St L SW 2d 4s 89	75½	75½	75¾
82 St P&KC ShL4½s61	12	11¾	12
70 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	4¾	4¼	4¾
72 Seab A L cn 6s 45	11¼	11¼	11⅜
31 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	10¾	10¼	10¼
51 Sea A L aj 5s 49	2¼	1⅞	2¼
80 Sea A L 4s 50 st	19¾	18¾	19¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s5pct	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Simmons cv 4s 52	102	101½	101⅞
6 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54	53¾	53¾
12 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52¾	52¾
26 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅞	53¾	53¾
26 Co Pac rfg 4s 55	18½	17¾	18¼
43 So Pac cll 4s 49	64¼	63¾	63¾
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	89¾	89½	89¾
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	55⅝	55½
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 80	84	84	84
7 South Ry 6½s 56	90½	90	90¼
10 South Ry gen 5s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	93	92⅞	92⅞
21 South Ry gen 4s 56	66½	66¼	66⅜
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104¾	104¾
10 Tex&Pac 1st 5s 2000	100½	100¼	100½
10 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	64¾	64½	64¾
30 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	64⅞	64½	64⅞
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	64¾	64¼	64¾
58 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18⅝	18½	18½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	60	59¾	59¾
25 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	85	85	85
8 T StL&W 4s 50	87	87	87
15 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98¾	98½	98½
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	81	81	81
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 U S Steel 2.20s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 U S Steel 2.40s 52	100½	100½	100½
12 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	95¾	95½	95¾
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	96½	96	96
1 Balsah 5s 76	26½	26½	26½
20 Wabash 4½s 91	31¾	31½	31½
21 Wabash 4s 81	40¾	40¼	40¾
74 Wabash 4s 71	80¾	80½	80¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	85½	85½	85½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	101½	101½	101½
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	100	100	100
5 West Shore 4s 2361	45	44¾	45
6 Westn Md 6½s 77A	96	96	95
7 Westn Md 4s 52	87	86½	86½
22 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35½	35½	36⅛
28 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35¼	35	35
10 Western Un 5s 51	86¼	85	85¼
26 Western Un 5s 60	81⅞	81¾	81⅞
3 Western Un 4½s 50	84¼	83¾	83¾
10 West El&Mfg 2¼s 81	101	101¼	101¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	92	92
1 Wilmington cv 3¾s 47	103	103	103
46 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¾	50	50¼
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73¾	73¼	73¼
12 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
25 Australia 4½s 56	67½	67½	67½
10 Brazil 8s 41	31	31	31
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	29¾	29½	29¾
9 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30	29½	30
5 Brazil C Ry 1st 7s 52	30½	30	30½
5 Brisbane 6s 50	70	70	70
4 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Canada 3s 67	97½	97½

Automobile Parking Places Just as Hard to Find Despite Wartime Curtailment

Other Signs of Urban Blight Revealed by Land Institute

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9—Despite the wartime curtailment of automobiles due to tire and gasoline shortages, parking places are just as hard to find as ever in this city and the telltale signs of urban blight are as visible here as in most other large cities of the country, the Urban Land Institute reported today.

From a study covering the entire Louisville metropolitan district, the Institute found small hope for any immediate solutions to the city's perplexing parking problems which highlight indications of civic weaknesses and urban disorders which the Institute held "require positive curative action."

The study did not emphasize Louisville's glamour nor any of its other assets, but confined itself strictly to the city's full "quota of blight which is making its community activities and investments more and more inaccessible to its citizens."

Distorted Land Values

With distorted land values and overburdened tax assessments, large segments of the city's population, said the Institute, "are migrating to greener pastures in the surrounding countryside." Added to the troublesome factors of taxes and assessments, the Institute listed noise, smoke and dingy areas as driving residents out of the urban center into the suburbs.

Zoning regulations which were founded originally for protection of the residents were found to have become obsolete restricting the ordered growth of the city. Worthwhile improvements were said by the Institute to be retarded by civic inertia while "the municipality has been reduced almost to a vassal status within its soverign state of Kentucky."

The study goes on to state that downtown Louisville is virtually surrounded by areas which have depreciated to a point where they cannot be repaired but must be rebuilt in total. Patchwork was considered out of the question. The city was urged to join the national drive for rehabilitation of neighborhoods in blighted areas which can never be made acceptable as pround residential communities in any other way.

Little Hope

The report placed little hope for a solution to Louisville's parking problem in the recent act of the General Assembly of Kentucky which authorized the city to cooperate in the establishment of off-street parking terminals. It proposed that this act be amended to permit the outright purchase of land by the municipality through the sale of revenue bonds, with authority on the part of the city to lease sites so acquired to merchants' organizations or similar groups of business concerns for operation on a cost basis.

It was further suggested that merchants' organizations establish, in connection with the operation of the proposed parking terminals, a store-to-terminal parcel delivery service to relieve shoppers in the central area of the burdensome necessity of carrying small packages. Two deliveries a day would be made from stores to the parking terminals so that purchases made during a shopping day would be loaded into the purchaser's car when it is called for at the parking terminal. The Kentucky side of the Louisville Municipal Bridgehead, removed only two blocks from the center of the shopping area, was proposed as a logical location for a parking service of this type.

House on Wheels

All you have to do to move in this Tennessee Valley Authority house is to jack up the building, put some wheels under it and take the house with you. It comes in two sections and is made of plywood. Top left shows house in place. Lower left shows first section going in position, being rolled off the wheels onto tracks. Top right is view of dining-living space and part of the kitchen.

Latest Development in Portables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9—A truck from a Michigan factory rolled into the mountains of Western North Carolina, pulling half a house on a trailer. Within half a day the entire home, fully equipped and resting on a wooded knoll was ready for occupancy by a Tennessee Valley Authority.

The TVA, which worked out the plans for a two-section trailerhouse, was pleased with the experiment. It was the latest development of research in portable housing to help solve the problem of shelter for workers on war emergency jobs.

Four test units were first tried out at the construction site of Fontana Dam, in the mountains of North Carolina, where the Aluminum Company of America deeded land under an agreement by which TVA operates the company's system of dams in connection with TVA's own unified system.

The concern of the TVA in developing portable housing has resulted from its construction, over a period of eight years, of a succession of dams, most of them in sparsely settled territory where it is necessary to provide housing facilities for employees.

Eighteen dams either have been built or are under construction.

TVA architects consider that the chief advantage of the trailerhouse over the other types of portable housing is low transportation cost, resulting from lightweight construction. They estimate the cost of construction for each section is approximately half that for a section of the demountable type of house previously adopted by the Authority and now in wide use.

Each of the two house sections is 26x8 feet, about the size of a large commercial trailer.

When the two sections are combined on a prepared foundation, they provide a small house with combined living room and dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and bathroom. Maximum use was made of the available space by building in all of the furniture with the exception of chairs, tables, and a lamp or two.

The living-dining room combination takes up one end of the trailerhouse. A couch, convertible into a double bed, was built into one end of the room, leaving room for a desk or other small article of furniture. Across the room, in a corner, is a movable drop-leaf dining table, capable of accommodating five persons, on a built-in seat and three chairs. A window seat along the side of the room provides storage space and drawers. A small heater is installed in the room.

The kitchen has built-in electric range, refrigerator (the top providing a work table), sink, broom closet, and shelves. The bathroom has the hot water tank, a shower bath, washbowl, clothes hamper.

Floor and roof of the trailerhouse are built of stressed-skin plywood panels. Walls are of the same construction and are two inches thick.

With construction projects scattered over six States and skilled workmen often going from one to another, TVA for years has been interested in the possibilities of portable housing. In 1938, 72 houses were moved from Pickwick Landing Dam to Kentucky Dam site, 180 miles, by barges.

Later, cottages were needed quickly at another dam. A type of cottage was designed which could be built in slices and transported by truck. That experiment was so successful that the Federal Works Agency asked TVA to build 250 houses for defense workers, 150 houses to be demountable. The 150 houses were built on outdoor assembly lines and distributed to prepared sites in surrounding communities.

The basic principle of demountable construction has been adapted to several types of buildings. Dormitories utilizing 24 sections have been constructed and assembled similarly to the house units. Recreation buildings and other community facilities have been constructed by the assembly of varying numbers of sections to meet the size and other requirements of the specific structure to be provided.

Bathtubs From Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—And now it's transparent bathtubs that the war is bringing into home-building fields.

Bathtubs that can be seen through are said by manufacturers to have certain distinct advantages of lighter weight, non-chipping services, reduction in costs and great assurances of cleanliness, since dirt cannot hide on glass.

Actually, these modernistic tubs will be only one of hundreds of new products being developed from plastics which are largely made from wood pulp. Other new household products already planned or in production derived from plastics are colored lavatories, faucet handles, door knobs, sinks, cabinets, cups, dishes and pipes used for plumbing.

Piping made from plastics is so flexible that it will not burst if water is frozen in it.

Unlike metals which comprise an exhaustible source of raw materials, the basic material for these gleaming new plastic products is virtually inexhaustible. A single tree could furnish enough pulp for the plastics necessary to make 1,000 sets of dishes. And long before these dishes were broken a dozen trees could be grown again to replace them.

House-building will top the list of users of forest products in the postwar era to come. But more and more in near-at-hand emergencies, plastics are being used in the making of automobiles, textiles, freight cars, steamships,and airplanes. And the growing trees are also being called upon to furnish materials for synthetic fuels for automobiles, planes, and even food can be made out of trees, it is said.

Railroad Linking East, West in '69 Yields Last Spike

PROMONTORY, Utah, Sept. 9 (AP)—Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah heaved and grunted on the end of a spike bar and pulled the last spike linking the nation's first transcontinental railroad. The line is being torn up to provide steel for the war effort.

The spike was an ordinary one gilded as a stand-in for the original golden spike—now in a San Francisco bank vault—that linked the lines of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads on May 10, 1869.

Approximately 200 persons drove the 30-odd miles from the nearest highway into the lonely, dust-swept stretch of desert to witness the ceremony.

The road which for many years served as the only link between East and West became a branch line early this century when a cutoff was built across the Great Salt Lake. In recent years only one train a week has run on the old rails, and this summer the line was ordered abandoned.

Remodeling Plan to Meet Wartime Needs

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Because the war industry town of Warren, Ohio, teems beyond its population capacity, one small, energetic woman has proposed to national officials a housing plan designed to meet wartime needs and limitations on a national scale.

Several ordnance production plants operate in Warren—a town whose population in 1940 was 42,000, and which issued sugar ration cards to 56,000 persons in May. War plant officials, alarmed at the housing problem, sent for Miss Helen Dagget, home remodeling consultant and editor of "Small Homes Guide," for help.

Construction materials for new housing were unavailable; they were needed for war production. And funds were lacking.

Near by, a Government housing project for 2,000 people involved not only dwellings at a cost of $3,300 each, but the laying out of all facilities for living, such as streets and utilities.

Miss Daggett thought this a waste of critical materials, and expensive investment for the number of people to be accommodated, and a potential postwar ghost town, she said here in an interview. So she experimented by remodeling a dilapidated house, formerly used by one family.

It cost $2,149 to convert the house into four apartments—approximately $540 per apartment.

"This can't be taken as the example to judge every house by," Miss Daggett said, "but it shows what can be done."

She took the plan to Washington and is asking officials to divert housing funds to remodeling of existent houses. Her plan would have the Government pay half the cost of remodeling, the owner to pay the rest. Then the Government might take 10 per cent of rentals, but for the duration only. Thus, the federal agency would be paid off on its investment, at least partly. But, in case of postwar dislocation of workers, home owners would not be saddled with obligations they could not pay.

London Restaurants' Cover Charges Cut

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 9—Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, has cut down the permissible cover charge in London restaurants from 7s. 6d to 3s. 6d. for luncheons and 6s for dinners, the BBC announced.

Restaurants may not charge more than 5s. for meals, but the "more luxurious establishments" are allowed a cover charge for overhead,

Chicago's Housing Problem Further Complicated by War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—This big city's long-existing housing problem takes on new aspects in wartime. Added to the need for rehousing one-fourth of the city's population living in substandard homes is that of providing comfortable quarters for the incoming war industry workers. A minimum of 22,000 is expected next year.

Chicago's problems are in many respects those of most large cities. The depression period saw little new construction, and now that people can afford to build they can't get materials. Meanwhile, much housing has deteriorated from age and neglect. But Federal housing projects have shown the possibilities of improved housing, and there is now a demand for decent, low-rental homes.

Public housing projects have added a little to the city's stock of homes. Five large-scale public housing projects are in use. Others are being built. About 4,700 homes have been provided with Federal subsidy, and work is now proceeding on additional units at the rate of five war homes a day. By the end of 1943, there should be 1,800 attractive new homes built especially for families brought here by war industries, if the present schedule is maintained. All of these are in locations where they can be used when the war is over.

Extensive as these projects are, they will care for only a small proportion of the people who need good housing at low and medium rentals. The Chicago Housing Authority figures its projects provide for only about 2½ per cent of the city's residents now in substandard homes.

Exploited

The presence of a large Negro population here intensifies the housing problem. It is generally agreed that Negroes are exploited when it comes to shelter. The areas in which they can live are limited, and relatively high rents are charged for such housing as is available to them. Often it is of the very worst sort.

Now the influx of war industries is adding to the difficulties. The Metropolitan Housing Council in a recent report calls attention to a particularly vivid example of the sort of thing Negroes here are up against.

The Mecca Building which stands on property now owned by the Illinois Institute of Technology is the home of some 1,200 Negro families. It is overcrowded, substandard. The Institute bought it last year with the intention of tearing it down and building on the site to provide for students in the new war technical classes. In normal times the Housing Council would welcome demolition of any substandard structure of this kind. But now, where are these families to go? Such public housing as is being built is for war workers only. For years there has been virtually no private building for families with incomes as small as these, and now private industry cannot get materials.

Beyond Saturation

"To tear down the Mecca Building would mean throwing 1,200 families into the streets," declared the Metropolitan Housing Council. "The Negro districts are beyond the saturation point."

Eager to co-operate, the Illinois Institute of Technology has agreed to delay its building plans until spring, in the hope that homes can be found for these people. One hope is that the National Housing Agency will regard them as being displaced by war activities and allocate an equivalent number of new housing units to this area. Even if it does, however, the Negro housing problem in Chicago will be far from solved.

The Public Housing project which shelters the most Negro families—Ida B. Wells Homes—has proved extremely useful. But of the 18,000 families who applied for admission, only 1,662 could be housed. These families are taking good care of their homes and showing that they appreciate decent housing when they get it. But the others who sought admission have not been helped, except for those who will be admitted to the Robert H. Brooks Homes when they are completed. What to do next is still a puzzle.

Is there unused housing in Chicago at the present time? To answer this question, the Defense Housing Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense has opened a Homes Registration Office at 120 South La Salle Street, aimed to "bring workers and their living quarters together," according to Albert Dickens, new executive director loaned by the Chicago Plan Commission.

There still remains a problem in the matter of housing its preponderance of single men that the West has never met. This is the opinion of the man who has a newsstand on a corner overlooking one of these "ports of missing men." Every night, he says, men are looking for rooms and not finding them. There should be hotels for these men, he insists, with clean beds and showers, run at cost. There should be some arrangement too for exiles from Shantytowns, he believes, for lonely men who should have their own little rented cabins.

The religious curb meetings still go on the skid road and make a pleasant evening interlude, with men sitting about much as men sit on their back porches after a day's work. On one corner may be members af a long-haired cult, on another a Billy Sunday type of exhorter, on another a mission group led by a woman singer who asks the audience to join in the chorus, which some of them do, and on a fourth corner a man singing a ballad with many verses.

'Skid Road' Has Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The "skid road," or city zone where single men tend to congregate in Western cities, is changed, in personnel, in viewpoint and to newer and cleaner work shirts and dungarees. It is still the rendezvous of the West's preponderance of men, but they are mostly employed men, absent from the skid road by day, home there in the evening.

They are not the old crowd. The logger who originated the name "skid road" and who returned to it during layoffs in the woods, is now one of the most employed and sought-after men in the world. So are the harvest hand, the seasonal worker, and itinerant.

The new crowd on the skid road are there largely because of housing shortage. Many are employed in the defense industries, glad to pay for rooms in what were only yesterday cheap hotels, whose Japanese proprietors were glad to rent rooms for 25 cents "up."

There are still "old timers" on the skid road, some of them pensioners, living in modest housekeeping rooms. Some of them are from the Shantytown where thousands of packing-box shacks housed them. When the military moved in, their little town was razed and today the same location is covered with Army trucks and Coast Artillery equipment. Many Shantytown inhabitants are now earning good wages. The "town" and its "mayor" grew up in the depression and have gone out with wartime prosperity.

One sad sight remains, the habitual drunkard, conspicuous by his idleness, in jail and out, panhandling in these prosperous days, often able-bodied and idle when his labor is so sadly needed, and the despair of police officers who believe he should be conscripted.

Rent Gougers Pay When Tenants Sue

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP)—Tenants who sued for triple the amount of rent paid above the Jan. 1, 1941, price ceiling won out-of-court payment of the full amount.

The action was brought by Mrs. Bonnie B. Partridge and Mrs. Isabel C. Reis, aircraft workers and wives of navy men now in action with the fleet.

The suit alleged they were charged $60 a month for an apartment when the maximum legal rent was $40. The triple damage law became effective last July. The plaintiffs sought $118, representing triple the overcharge alleged for last August, $20 for the July overcharge, plus $30 attorney fees and $8 costs.

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E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., Ltd.
Insurance Brokers
86 London Wall, E. C. 2
LONDON INSURANCE MARKET—AGENTS ONLY

REAL ESTATE
HOUSES—APARTMENTS

Ideal Home Offered
In Boston Suburb

Half-acre lot, beautiful grounds; frame house, large rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, no paper, all decorated walls, beautiful maple floors, first floor black walnut finish; garage; greenhouse attached to house, cost over $30,000, can be bought for less than half. Apply direct, not through agent. Phone TRO. 4990 9 a. m. to 5, LAS. 2780 nights, Sundays, holidays.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion. 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED

FLORIST — Man or woman, experienced in designing and sales work; state qualifications and reference; good opportunity. LORD'S FLOWERS, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also $1-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Welmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE Extra Money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, 50 for $1, up. Large selection. 21-card "Jones Art Box," $1; other big profit assortments. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 1225 Clifford, Dept. 459, Rochester, New York.

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prize" 21-Card assortment sells $1—you make up to 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. 11 popular assortments. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. 1-R, Boston, Mass.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $79.50 Tax Shipped on approval anywhere. Pair Inc. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

MUSIC

$150.00
SACRED SONG CONTEST
For details, write
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES TO TAKE orders for nationally known boys' and girls' wearing apparel. 200 styles. Liberal commissions. Write Klad-ezee, Dept. C, 243 First Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
688 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, Mass.
KIR. 2345

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for Advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

FARMS FOR SALE

NEAR CAMP KILMER. 50-acre grain, alfalfa farm, with crops, machinery, livestock; continual supply. Ipland, New Brunswick, R. 2, N. J.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE, ½ acre; Great Neck to Fort Washington vicinity; 3 bedrooms, modern improvements; need not be within walking distance center; give description, location. RENTAL, Owner's phone, J. A. BIRCH, Hotel Pennsylvania, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—To sublet a sunny 2-room apartment, unfurnished, $60. Call Waltham 0516-M or Laf. 2968.

WELLESLEY, MASS. — 1-2-3-4 rooms; heat, electricity, gas, continuous hot water, Frigidaire; good neighborhood; near transportation, stores, etc. WEL. 0989.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—2-room apt., private bath and shower, furn.; also 1-room with kitchen privileges; 1 unfurn., elevator; near Public Garden. 113 Beacon St. Com. 1339, also 7903.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 308 Com. Ave., Suite G.—7 rooms and 2 baths; maid's room with running water, lav.; desirable, bright, sunny apt., avail. now for 1 year lease. Call Com. 3221.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

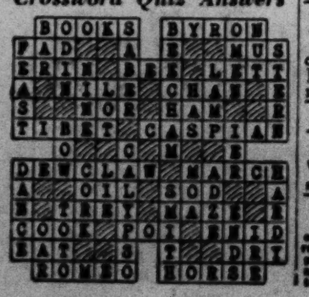
BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor. Main 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

N. Y. C., East 43rd Street—Sublease 3-room penthouse. Oct. 1st; Park and river view. MU. 6-7812.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, fresh-ly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Newcorban 881.

Crossword Quiz Answers



Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT, MASS.—Large sunny heated room near bath in quiet private home; breakfasts; comfortable walk to car line; professional preferred. Call Belmont 2238-J.

BOSTON — LARGE, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATHS. 116 BEACON STREET. KEN. 2080.

BOSTON, 391 Marlboro St. — Large sunny front room, single or double; also large room with twin beds. Com. 9100.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large room, detached house, private home; garden spot; 20 minutes to N. Y. C. Telephone BU. 2-8519.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Rm. with unusual home privileges; conveniently situated. Kiot 8444. Box H-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EVERETT, MASS.—Gentlemen, pleasant, comfortable room; board optional; 1 minute to bus line. EVE. 2662-J.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, Long Island, N. Y.—118 Madison Ave.—Single furnished room, refined home; school teacher or professional person desired. Tel. Floral Park 6454-J.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 68TH ST. W. (86 Central Park W.)
THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th—2 large unfurnished, rooms, complete kitchen, Frigidaire, gas, electricity free, telephone; top floor; quiet, private house; business women; references required; will rent rooms separately if desired.

N. Y. C., 702 West End Ave. (Apt. 4) at 94 St.—Two connecting front, bright, clean, homelike; good transportation; $8.50.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 507 5th Ave. (907)—Large light, quiet, beautifully furnished; 2 executive desks, built-in bookcases; $40. VA 6-1977.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

MAINTENANCE MEN: (3) local	Att
STOCK & ERRAND BOYS (15)	Att
3RD CLASS ENGINEER (3)	$38-47
2ND CLASS FIREMAN (6)	Att
JANITOR: Building exp	Att
GARAGE FLOORMEN	Att
GROCERY CLERK: Local	Att
FURNITURE FINISHERS: Local	$40
SHIPPERS & RECEIVERS: (8) Local	Att
ELEVATOR STARTER: Experienced	Att
TRUCK DRIVERS: (5) Local	Att
GENERAL FACTORY WORKERS (15)	Att

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SHOE SALESLADIES
Progressive shoe organization with stores throughout the North Atlantic States can offer an interesting career to experienced shoe salesladies with executive ability; applications must give full information regarding previous employment, age, marital status, etc., and will be treated in full confidence. Box 505, 1474 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SLIDE GIRLS: Steamtable & salad women	Att
HOSTESS: Attractive, hotel and restaurant	Att
COOKS & ASST COOKS: Schools	Att
WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAIDS: Schools	Att
SODA CLERKS & COUNTER GIRLS: Rest	Att
CHAMBERMAIDS & CLEANERS: Hotels	Att

EXPERIENCED hairdresser or operator wanted in West Newton; good wages; hours 9-6; Wed. afternoon off. LAS 3727 (Mass.).

4 GIRLS with art ability as onaquers; bring samples of your work; mornings 10 a. m.-12 m. Fabbauch Studios, 35 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—General maid and plain cook; family of 4; Concord, Mass.; substantial references required; wages $85 per month. Box G-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Call at R. 310, 145 State St., and learn how to earn extra money on commission in a pleasing and dignified way selling beauty preparations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion attendant to elderly couple; can assume full charge of running home, neat, capable, kind; prefer Boston area and place where high school daughter could share room; (Catholic). Call Stadium 2525, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Closing my cottage; refined, elderly, American Prot. woman (well) neat, reliable housekeeper; single or business couple; salary moderate, references. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED woman (Christian Scientist) desires position attendant or housekeeper, adult family; sleep out. Tel. Yonkers 3-3490, N. Y.

SECRETARY-stenographer, 10 years' experience; technical, sales, accurate details, office routine, knowledge bookkeeping. Write Box T-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY wishes to locate in Boston or environs, however will consider other locations. Write Box H-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-nurse-instructor for young person or child needing experienced, loving care—in home or school. ESTHER JACOBS, R. F. D. 2, Orid, New York.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston, Hub. 7100
$4.50 Motor Tune-up—Special $3.95

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE

AUTO DEAD STORAGE
E. TEEL AND CO., Inc.
60 Union St., Medford, Mass. MYS 0520

CAMERA SUPPLIES

LET RALPH HARRIS CO. HELP SOLVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS
47 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.
"Boston's Old Established Camera Store"

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER RECOVERING SERVICE, quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 Second Place, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1434.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing, HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OIL BURNERS

275-gal. OIL TANKS
Installed Completely $29.50 to $39.50
MERRIMAC OIL BURNER
123 MERRIMAC ST., BOSTON CAP. 6471

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and ink-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 8 Bromfield Street. LIB. 2913

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified
(Continued)

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6900. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PRINTING

INTERESTED in your community? Subscribe to Maplewood News or South Orange Record. Keep informed of local happenings. Subscription $2.00 a year. Job printing. Address JOHN WATERFIELD, Box 116, Maplewood.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
Dial UNion 3-3366

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INTERESTING PIANO-ORGAN INSTRUCTION
FRED J. HARRJE, A. A. G. O.
82 Brookside Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mo 8-8338

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N.Y.C. WI. 7-7960

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Joan Kenley's New Satin Blouse

It's a dream of a blouse for going-away-to-school girls . . . and it's a life-saver for the business girl. Perfect to wear mornings under the suit coat . . . perfect for afternoons with the jacket off . . . perfect to wear evenings with a long evening skirt. Come and see it! $2.98
THIRD FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 North Grove St. OR 3-0420

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Raincoats Showerproofed
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
For service phone HOboken 3-0757
716 Washington St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-5111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8975

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-3100—3-3600

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's Tomato Juice . . . . doz. 95c
Nestle's Instant Cocoa, ½ lb. box 21c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

POPULAR MARKET
Visit our fine, large, new store
167 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1720
Daily consignments of Fruit and Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing Heating
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd Mill 6-1738

For Fine
RUG CLEANING
Call
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.
So. Or. 2-3444 Mill. 6-2000

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282
Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Folks read—and heed With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS

"THE MUSIC CENTER OF NEW JERSEY"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL •
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
• MINIPIANO • HAMMOND
ORGAN and SOLOVOX •
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
Small Musical Instruments
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.

"For the Foot That Is Hard to Fit"
Our expert fitting service, combined with correct features, make our shoes outstanding. Widths AAAA to E.
$2.75 to $6.00
WEINER'S SHOE SHOP
108 Halsey St. Newark, N. J.
PHONE MI. 2-9199

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50 235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3366

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE
(Continued)

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Visit our large selection of smart school wear now on display.
57 South Orange Avenue SO 2-3354

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6397, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

Antiques
Old and Interesting Things
ROY W. GATES
Millstone Shop
114 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone PL. 6-3322

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Printing and Stationery
BOGAS BROS.
319 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-3714

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 088

RIDGEWOOD

JEAN'S MILLINERY
Features
KNOX and GAGE HATS
Many Others Moderately Priced
28 East Ridgewood Avenue

Phone Ridgewood 6-8763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
88 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1186

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
SPALDING
Footballs and Equipment
Gym. Shirts and Shorts
B. DRAPKIN
30 E. Ridgewood Avenue RD. 6-1006

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • ROPPERS COE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY • DEPENDABILITY • SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD
RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

For a Beautiful Lawn Next Spring
Lime, Fertilize and Seed Now
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
RI. 6-0106, 0107
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO., Inc.
9-13 East Ridgewood Avenue

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
New Fall Line
Dresses—Skirts—Blouses—Sweaters—Collars—Bags, etc. Gym suits for school approved by Ridgewood High and Junior High. Anklets.
84 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. RD. 6-1288

WINCHELL'S
As Usual, the Unusual in Gifts
Pictures and Frames
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

MARCUS
63 East Ridgewood Avenue
A Practical Gift
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

SUMMIT

CANOE BROOK FARMS
Vita-Rich Milk
BEST BY TEST

James MacDougall & Sons
Deliveries made in Summit, Chatham, Madison, Morris Township, Florham Park, Livingston, Millburn, Short Hills, Springfield, Union, Mountainside, Scotch Plains, Borough and Township of New Providence.
TELEPHONE SUM. 6-2100

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED

Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

Castanea MILK
CREAM • BUTTER • EGGS • CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4235

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
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WESTFIELD
(Continued)

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Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
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"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
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One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

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FINE FOODS—MEATS
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL
Light Meat Tuna Fish, 2 Cans 75c
Sixth and Sproul Phone Chester 6104

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FIRESTONE TIRES
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Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Meiser's FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
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We're Telling You Again
—if you're wise start your Christmas shopping now. Our holiday stocks are already on display. Smart gifts and inexpensive lay-away if you wish.
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STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
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Phone Wayne 1035
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specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
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KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
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OLD YORK ROAD
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MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
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AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Summer Assortment Ice Cream
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-12 SO. 52ND ST.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
IDLE METALS
exchanged for cash will help you and your country. Highest prices paid for old gold, silver or platinum.
Invest in Victory Bonds
109 SO. 13TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

the STURGIS store
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Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
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PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLARINET and PIANO LESSONS
Enroll Now
KATHRYN HEUPEL
3241 Eastmont Street, Dormont Phone Lehigh 4287

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A Complete Line of Groceries
including many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
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READING

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BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
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Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-549 Penn Street

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
. . . as good as ever in every way.
CROLL & KECK'S
622 Penn Street

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
TOILET ARTICLES Eversharp Pens and Pencils Coty's Face Powder Perfumes

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

Far-sighted people are banking money now, regularly, to provide ready cash for the uncertain period after the war.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

Select Food Market
Monarch Pork and Beans
510 Beaver Street Phone 1900

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

BACK TO SCHOOL CLOTHES
BUCHNER'S
Park Avenue Open Evenings

SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

FIX UP
WM. MINTON HARVEY
BUILDER
15 So. Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

California Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop" from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges, packed basket, 85c
Arizona Grapefruit, 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike Just West 69th St. Terminal
172 Chelten Avenue, Germantown

GERLACH'S
Quality Jewelry
Skilled Repairing
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

Outfit the girls for school at
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DRESSES, ANKLETS, ACCESSORIES
Penn Avenue and Wood Street

YORK

Frisby's
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 3120
220 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sportsmanship in Politics

Savannah, Ga.

But for a sportsmanlike and unselfish gesture, Congressman Hugh Peterson, of the First Congressional District of Georgia, would be running unopposed to succeed himself in the House of Representatives in today's primaries, the winning of which is tantamount to election in Georgia.

Learning that his hopeful opponent for the office, Albert A. Cobb, had been disqualified by the Democratic Committee here because a check tendered for his entrance fee by a friend had "bounced" after the deadline for entries, Peterson wired the Committee from Washington, requesting that they put his opponent's name on the ballot.

This was hailed as a refreshing gesture by many newspapers throughout the State whose readers were outside Representative Peterson's district. "Thank you, Representative Peterson," one paper said editorially. "That was a statement worthy of a Congressman."

Words of Current Interest

Allegory—*Al'-e-go'-ri* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*, *o* long, *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *al'-e-ger-i* (second *e* as in *maker*, no secondary accent).

May be defined as a narrative or a recitation that makes a point on its own account and at the same time affords an explanation or enforces a lesson outside itself. Depends for its effect on resemblance and similitude.

Ego—*E'-go* (both vowels long). By Webster's second choice, *eg'-o* (*e* short). A note in Webster's says: "In the U. S. the pronunciation *ē'-gō*, in accordance with accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but this pronunciation is now rare in England."

Represents, the pronoun of the first person, "I," in certain rhetorical situations. It takes on a variety of shadings, both familiar and philosophical, along through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Writers make their own applications of it, from trivial to serious, and the meaning in every case has to be sought in the context. Latin, and Greek as well.

Hallowed—*Hal'-od* (*a* short, *o* long). In the solemn or liturgical style often *hal'-o-ed* (*a* and *e* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*).

Two syllables are preferred by Webster's and Oxford alike, and yet three are permitted by both.

Impotent—*Im'-po-tent* (*i* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

"Powerless." Directly from classic Latin adjective *impotens*, meaning unchanged, except for connotations and applications. Authority for stress on the first syllable seems universal.

Impugn—*Im-pun'* (*i* short, *u* long as in *cube*).

"To assail," "to find objection to." Evidently through French into English from Latin verb *impugnare*, "to fight against." A long career in English. For an analogous silent *g* before *n*, there may be mentioned the word "sign," from Latin noun *signum*.

Metaphoric—*Met'-a-for'-ik* (all vowels short except *a*, which is obscured as in *sofa*).

Since the sixteenth century. Describes a brief figure of speech that carries some notion of likeness. The Greek noun on which it is built means "a transfer," "a carrying over." The term "metaphor" belongs in the same ancient rhetorical company as "allegory."

Supposititious—*Su-poz'-i-tish'-us* (both *u*'s clipped-short as in *circus*, other vowels short).

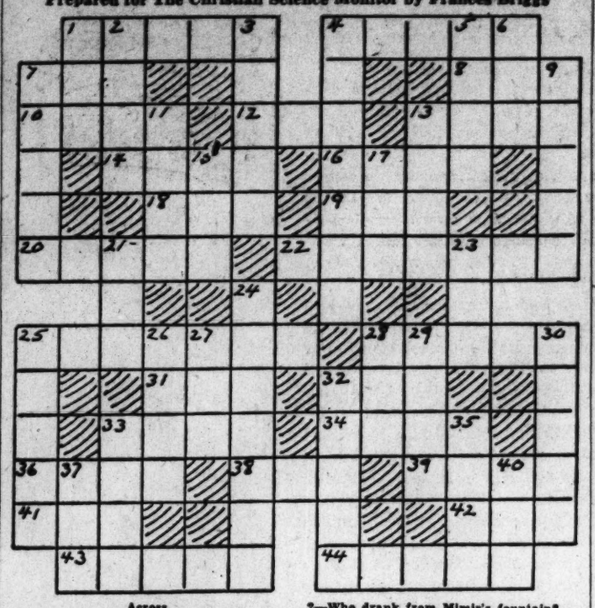
Fraudulently substituted for the genuine, "spurious," "false" (Oxford Dictionary). English is in debt to Latin for both word and meaning.

Victuals (Matt. 14:15)—*Vit'-lz* (*i* short).

"Food," "provisions," "what keeps us 'alive.'" In Chaucer's time the word runs in the singular. It is explained as coming through the French from a late Latin form, *victualia*. Classic Latin has the fundamental noun *victus*, "food." The spelling is said to have come down to modern times by one track and the pronunciation by another. In Chaucer's texts, spelling and pronunciation agree. The letter *c* appears to have been restored to the spelling in the seventeenth century. The Blackletter Bible text of 1611 has the *c*.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A bibliosoph would know about what?
4—Who wrote "She Walks in Beauty"?
7—Passing fancy is what?
8—What is a genus of rodents?
10—What is poetic name of Ireland?
12—"As busy as a ——."
13—Who is one of people whose main habitat is Latvia?
14—What river was sacred to ancient Egyptians?
16—Who is a Chinese detective of fiction?
18—And not.
19—Who is Clara Peggotty's nephew in "David Copperfield"?
20—Where is Lhasa?
22—What is an inland sea between Europe and Asia?
25—What is so-called false hoof of a deer?
28—What is the windy month?
31—To lubricate.
32—Turf.
33—What is a domino with three spots?
34—Labyrinth is what?
36—What is a chef?
38—What is a food of native Hawaiians?
39—What is a city of Oklahoma?
41—Would you eat, pet, or row a talmouse?
42—Arid.
43—Who is a romantic hero of a Shakespeare play?
44—The fabulous creature, Arion, was what?

Down

1—What is a counter at which food is served?
2—Who drank from Mimir's fountain?
3—What is the typical cavalry sword?
4—Who is famous English conductor of the symphony orchestra?
5—Presage.
6—What is the dry fruit of certain trees?
7—"Enough is as good as a ——."
9—What is after end of a vessel?
11—How many on a side in baseball?
13—What produces artificial light?
15—Who was a nephew of Abraham?
17—Possesses.
21—What would be used by one of King Cole's musicians?
23—What noun suffix is equivalent to "ess"?
24—Who is sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island?
25—If you emulated Irene Castle, would you dance, paint, or write?
26—What is a very light substance?
27—To be situated.
28—What is an extinct flightless bird of New Zealand?
29—What is a cutting tool used to trim off surface of wood?
30—Who was author of "The Return of the Native"?
32—Who is the mighty man of Longfellow's poem?
33—What is name of Dorothy's dog in "Wonderful Wizard of Oz"?
35—Terminates.
37—What is an implement for rowing?
40—With what country do you associate a shillelagh (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

HE *hath great tranquility of heart that setteth nothing by praisings or blamings.*
—THOMAS À KEMPIS

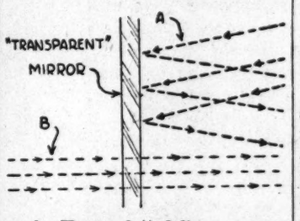
Did You Ever Wonder

How You Can See Yourself in a Living Room 18 Inches Long?

This feat is, as you might reasonably guess, "done with mirrors," including a very special and unusual sort of mirror. But its use, in connection with an intricate optical system, you can actually see yourself, in miniature, standing in a correctly proportioned living room less than 18 inches long. Moreover, you see a full-length side view of yourself, a view impossible in an ordinary single mirror.

To accomplish this Aladdinesque result, a full-length ordinary mirror located to one side of your position picks up your brightly-lighted image. This image is focused by lenses on a "transparent" mirror behind which is a miniature room.

This special type of mirror is capable of serving either as a mirror or as a piece of clear transparent glass, depending on which is greater, the light falling on it from before the mirror or the light from behind the mirror. If the light from in front of the mirror is brighter, the image formed by



A—Heavy dotted lines represent bright light falling on the front of the mirror and being reflected back.

B—Lighter dotted lines represent less intense light from behind being transmitted by the mirror.

this light is reflected to your eyes, while light from behind the mirror may be transmitted through the mirror to your eyes.

Your image, focused on the transparent mirror from your brilliantly lighted figure, is reflected by the mirror surface, with the result that you seem to see yourself in the miniature room. But the portion of the clear mirror not occupied by your image transmits the details of the less intensely illuminated little room behind, thus completing the illusion that you are actually standing in the little room.

The purpose of the device is to enable you to choose a color scheme for your own living room which flatters your own individual type of beauty. Five different rooms are shown, one after the other, and you see your diminutive image in each. The rooms are identical, except for the color scheme, which is different in each, and by comparing the various effects noted, you can decide on the color scheme which suits you best.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"He wants a shave, Joe—do we have a magnifying glass around?"

Brevities

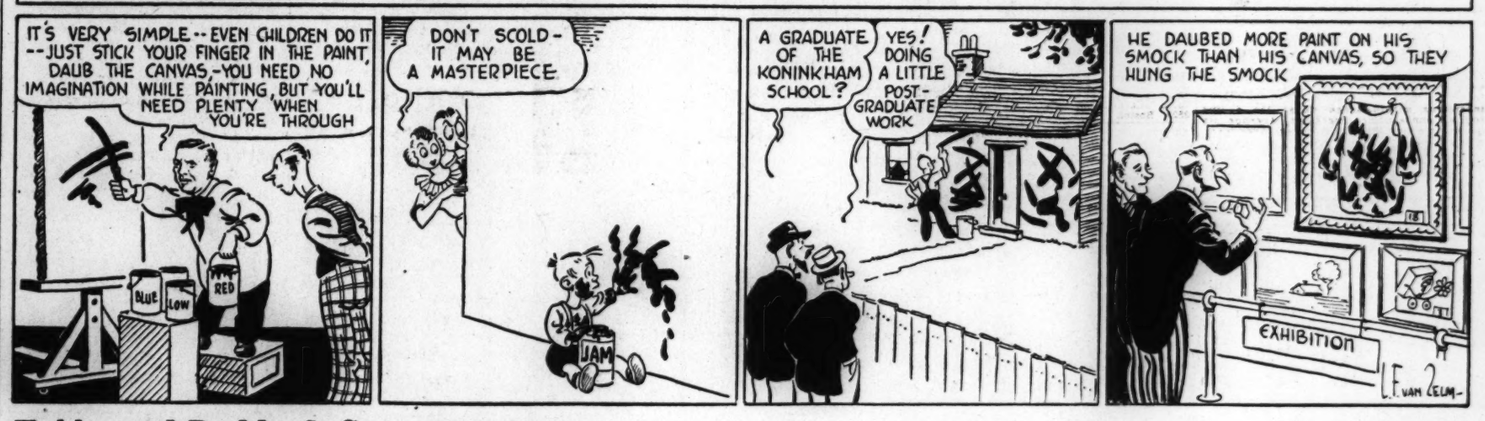
Milwaukee Journal: A wholly new type of confusion has grown out of night baseball. In one of those testimonials, a popular outfielder says he eats the breakfast food for supper.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Every little helps. Why not donate as scrap metal for national defense the keys on your keyring which you never use?

Chicago Daily News: Everybody to lay off making history for the next 100 years would make a dandy Clause 1 in a peace treaty.

Detroit News: A solemn sight, though tedious, is our side, pulling off its fifth coat preparatory to opening a second front.

NEWS ITEM—SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. -- SCHOOL OF SELF-EXPRESSIVE ART FOR ADULTS STARTED --KNOWN AS THE "KONINKHAM FINGER DAUB METHOD."


IT'S VERY SIMPLE -- EVEN CHILDREN DO IT -- JUST STICK YOUR FINGER IN THE PAINT, DAUB THE CANVAS,-YOU NEED NO IMAGINATION WHILE PAINTING, BUT YOU'LL NEED PLENTY WHEN YOU'RE THROUGH
BLUE
LOW
RED
DON'T SCOLD - IT MAY BE A MASTERPIECE
JAM
A GRADUATE OF THE KONINKHAM SCHOOL?
YES! DOING A LITTLE POST-GRADUATE WORK
HE DAUBED MORE PAINT ON HIS SMOCK THAN HIS CANVAS, SO THEY HUNG THE SMOCK
EXHIBITION
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Modern Version*

By LE PELLEY

NOW WE SEE THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY... WE NEED RUBBER FOR TIRES! BENJAMIN... TELL US WHERE OUR RUBBER COMES FROM
HMMM—
WELL.... A LOT OF IT COMES FROM OUR ATTIC .....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Annual Hunt*

By RODGERS

?-?-?
"Hey! What's going on?" I wondered—
"Have you seen my football anywhere?" the Boss asked after a while-
"Is that all you're looking for?" I wagged—
Rodgers
Phew! The way he was going through the house I thought he was looking for a spy-a saboteur, or something like that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*General Lilly to You*

By THE HAGERS

"Will ducks salute us when we pass? You know," said Ted, "we look first-class."

I thought so too until we met Miss Lilly with an epaulet.

Before her gold braid, we were mute. She passed and gave a crisp salute.

"Do you suppose," I heard Ted quack, "That she is now a Drakeville WAAC!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxes and the Cost of Living

Americans who don't count too much on either the President or Congress to stabilize the rising costs of living will be wise. Not that Mr. Roosevelt's "you-do-it-or-I-will" message won't have an effect. Congress is expected to put a lower ceiling than 110 per cent of parity on farm prices, and the President must now surely find some way of really "pegging" wages. Congress is showing a disposition also to push the tax bill along as a further check on inflation.

But taxes, however tenderly laid on and under whatever euphonious name, will themselves add definitely to the costs of living in the United States for the duration. In fact the levies now proposed are frankly designed to do just that. For sharp curtailment of the inflationary impulse generated by a $32,000,000,000 wartime increase in wages and salaries, has become as much an objective of the new tax program as is the raising of extra revenue. The Senate Finance Committee is trying to find some painless, fair, and easily collectible tax to add $2,000,000,000 to the $6,000,000,000 provided under the House bill while at the same time rationing spending power.

The Committee has so far considered four or five major plans—the Ruml or "skip-year" device, the Treasury's spending tax plus lowered exemptions, the Danaher stamp assessment plan, the Guffey 5 per cent general sales tax, and variations. It has now tentatively rejected all these and turned to a proposal called the "victory tax" offered by Senator George.

This plan calls for a 5 per cent levy at the source on all income above $12 a week. Single persons would get a refund of 25 per cent after the war, and married persons 40 per cent. It is estimated that the deduction on a salary of $50 a week would come to about $100 a year. The plan is complicated by a system of credits for paying debts, etc.

Indeed, the layman is impressed by the atmosphere of "improvisation" which surrounds the tax makers. The Treasury has turned up new and complicated devices every time one of its pets was rejected by the House or Senate Committees and the legislators appear to have a flock of white rabbits of their own. Out of the melee two or three trends are discernible. One is for compulsory savings or a withholding tax. Most of the present plans provide refunds to the taxpayer after the war.

Another trend has been toward a sales tax. Many of those who have opposed a levy on retail sales in the past have been persuaded that it may be the surest and most easily collected tax for the war emergency. Even the Treasury, which has stoutly objected to a sales tax, proposed something very like it in its "spending" tax. The main objection to a sales tax has been that it falls heavily on small incomes, but much of the inflation push comes from such sources.

This newspaper has for several months urged a personal excess profits tax as the most reasonable way of avoiding heavy taxes on those who have had no increase in income and at the same time effectively drawing off the wartime increases which put the steam under inflation. Senator Connally has introduced a bill embodying this plan and several tax experts are giving it favorable attention. We believe the Senate Finance Committee should examine it, for it can hardly be as complicated as some plans they are now working on.

The demand for simplicity and for speed is mounting and may overweigh the effort to obtain the fullest fairness. If so, the sales tax is likely to win out. It may add 10 per cent to the cost of what Americans buy, but that is very likely to be the end result of most taxes now being considered. Any of them are much better than the alternative to an effective tax bill—inflation which will add from 20 per cent upwards to the cost of living.

September

Mist across the valley. Yellow elm leaves floating down. A red branch on swamp maple. Wild clematis on old stone walls. Starry asters in the woodlands. Goldenrod along the roads. On the hillsides, purple thistles and the milkweed's airy plumes. On the millpond, water lilies. In the gardens, marigolds. Yellow cucumbers and squashes. Purple grapes and yellow pears. In the orchard, pink-cheeked Pippins. Northern Spies and big Pound Sweets.

Gray squirrels busy with their hoarding. Swallows in long rows on wires. Bees zig-zagging, honey-laden. Butterflies in sunshine sailing. Locusts milder with their humming. Goldfinch round the sunflower haloes. Crickets slowing up their fiddling. Katydids all night debating.

Crisp and cool the early evenings. Sharp and wet the morning hours. In the air a fruited fragrance. Everywhere a tang to living.

Tough on Elephants

It no doubt delighted peanut lovers when they learned this delectable member of the bean family in chocolate-coated bar or in peanut brittle would cost no more than it did last March. It could go no higher without bumping the ceiling. The news is disconcerting, therefore, that presently there may be no brittle or bar to buy. The National Confectioners' Association, whose twenty-eight associated manufacturers last year bought 68,549,695 pounds of peanuts at 6 to 8 cents a pound, has stopped buying peanuts. Peanuts have gone up. Peanut oil is needed for making explosives.

The Department of Agriculture, to offset the loss of imported oil, bought peanuts to provide seed stock for an enlarged peanut acreage. The commercial price of peanuts began to rise; in January it had reached 9 cents a pound, and in March 13 or 14 cents. The Confectioners' Association regretfully figures that its members cannot sell peanut candies under the ceiling if they have to pay more than 8.94 cents a pound for peanuts.

Paradoxically, there will probably be more peanuts than ever before. Rising prices have encouraged growers to put more acres to peanuts; the total acreage approximates the 5,000,000 hoped for by the Department of Agriculture. Scarcity of workers and consequent higher wages have raised the cost of growing and harvesting. Confectioners hope to persuade the OPA to raise the ceiling on peanut candy. But what are circus elephants going to do?

Mr. Churchill Reports

The undertone of quiet confidence which pervaded Mr. Churchill's speech to the House of Commons does not lend itself to spectacular headlines but the reasons for that confidence are as important as a series of military victories.

Mr. Churchill returned from his visit to Moscow convinced that the Nazis must endure another Russian winter. This is not a startling disclosure. Hitler himself anticipated another winter in Russia. But the recent successes of the Nazi armies have caused anxiety which Mr. Churchill's words will help to allay.

Even more assuring than the immediate military outlook for the Soviets is their determination expressed by Mr. Stalin to Mr. Churchill, to resist and destroy the Nazis. It is a determination arising from atrocities committed by the invaders which have enraged and transformed a usually peaceful people into an implacable foe of Naziism.

Reporting on the Egyptian front, Mr. Churchill chose his words cautiously, doubtless remembering that on another occasion he made a speech about the African campaign only to find the situation reversed within a period of days. He would seem, in the light of Wendell Willkie's reports on damage to Nazi tanks, to have indulged in deliberate understatement—a good British tradition.

Those looking for weather signals will not find many in this speech. Some military opinion in London seems to regard the address as signifying further delays in the opening of a second front, though Mr. Churchill was quite frank to say that Mr. Stalin told him that the British and American effort to relieve Russia had not represented in Russian eyes a fair share of the burden of beating the Nazis.

Apparently raids like that at Dieppe will continue until the time comes when, as Mr. Roosevelt said in his Labor Day speech, the power of Germany is to be "broken on the battlefields of Europe." Bombing and ever more bombing seems in store for Germany. But if a second front is to be opened in Europe this year, Mr. Churchill's address gave no hint of it. The great portent in this speech is its measurement of United Nations power and unity, now growing to such proportions as to guarantee the Nazis and the Japanese all the war they have asked for.

What's become of the great All-for-One-and-One-for-All movement which Bill Green and Phil Murray were planning for the press photographers?

At last reports the Song of the Volga Boatmen could still be heard above the strains of Horst Wessel.

Our Readers Say—

"All Americans Must Sacrifice"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Government is putting forth a constant barrage of propaganda emphasizing sacrifice. With the constant demand of union leaders for wage increases, and the consequent demand of the farmers for no ceiling on their products—it seems to me that a definition of terms is in order.

The term "sacrifice" implies "doing without necessities." That means a lowering of our present standard of living, and that means—if it means anything at all—that our earnings will not keep pace with the cost of living, and all Americans, including war workers and farmers, will have to get along with less. To win this war, all Americans must really and truly sacrifice!

Mr. John Q. Public looks with skepticism on the union leaders' declaration that labor has given up the right to strike! It is rather an empty gesture—for the WLB gives the increases in wages without strikes. And, in addition, there still are strikes! There is no sense in talking about the fact that there are only "1/10 of 1 per cent" or what have you, of working hours lost. Let us rather count the stoppages in terms of how many less tanks, guns, planes, ships, etc., were produced for the fighting men and our Allies!

There are thousands and thousands of Americans who have limited incomes from life insurance policies, from pensions, from trust funds, etc., who cannot, because of age or other disability, augment them. These people have no WLB to stabilize for them, nor should they have.

The President's willingness and determination to serve the whole people is the only thing that will really save the situation. We do not need to be scolded; we need leadership which plays no favorites.

The responsibility for winning the war lies on all of us! H. BARTINE

West Nyack, N. Y.

"Blind Leaders"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a constant reader of your ably edited paper for many years; hence I was surprised to read the reference under the caption "The Wide Horizon, Blind Leaders," by R. H. Markham. I quote:

> He (David Baxter) mentions a letter from "H. D. Kissenger, a Knights of Columbus attorney and strong nationalist," and writes: "Kiss says we have already been conquered." Mr. "Kiss" is a leading Midwestern champion of authoritarianism. He thinks, of course, our own government has conquered us. Presumably the Axis, if left unopposed, would save us from that conquest.

The reference in my letter was to labor saboteurs who impede our war effort and not to governments, for the only ism to which I adhere, is Americanism. As a matter of fact I warned Mr. Baxter that our sole effort now is to win the war.

Whether we have been conquered by labor authoritarians will soon be settled. The press of even date states, "The War Labor Board warns striking truck drivers to return to work." I have always supported unions for laborers who, for too many long years, have been treated as mere spokes in the wheels of industry, but Americans are fearful, for they know that should a strike become general it would cease to be a strike—it would be revolution.

I appreciate the difficulties facing our President and gave all-out support to his labor controversy with Congress a few months ago. H. D. KISSENGER

Kansas City, Mo.

Taxing Land Value Only

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Rev. William Temple, newly chosen Archbishop of Canterbury, is the author of a book, "Christianity and the Social Order," from which I quote the following:

> The fundamental source of all wealth is land. All wealth is a product of human labor bestowed upon God's gifts; and those gifts are bestowed in the land, what it contains and what it nourishes. . . . A great deal of what is amiss alike in rural and urban areas could be remedied by the taxation of the value of sites as distinct from the buildings erected upon them. . . . This would encourage the full utilization of the land.

The Archbishop is in complete accord with Henry George, who, in "Progress and Poverty" and his other books, advocated what has come to be known as the single tax. Justice the object, taxation the means.

Those who will take part in formulating plans for peace after the Allied Nations have won the victory should be cognizant of the fact that beneath all our economic problems lies the land question and they should act accordingly for the abolition of landlordism by taxing land value only and exempting labor products from taxation.

Revere, Mass. W. L. CROSMAN

"I Am an American"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my thanks for the article, "I Am an American," by Irving I. Dalin, which appeared on your Editorial Page not so long ago. I don't know when I have seen anything of the kind that I have liked as much.

And the series on letter-writing seems unusually good, and practical.

Washington RUTH W. ZEIGLER

"Naxis" Nations

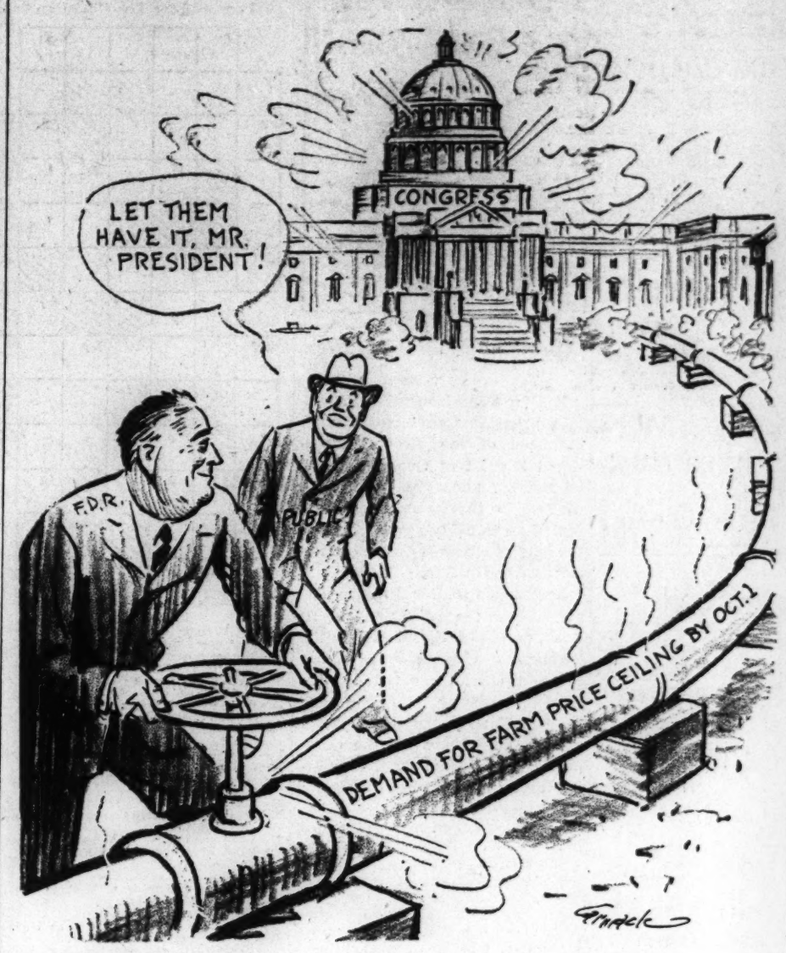
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An idea, perhaps? Never "the Axis nations," merely the "Naxis." M. F. R.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Turning on the Heat



American Soldiers' Adventures

(From Somewhere in Australia)

Dearest Mother:

I am sorry I couldn't tell you just where in this big country I am. Perhaps at a later date I can tell you, after we have moved elsewhere, but I can assure you, though, that even here where I am, I am just as much in God's hands as I was back in the States.

You may imagine how happy I was to discover that right in our camp area is located a Christian Science Welfare Hut. It looks like a little cottage with shutters. It is painted white. Inside there are paneled walls two-thirds up; and wallboard from there up, including the ceiling. At the windows are neat green curtains. The floor is covered with a green woven mat rug. There are writing tables with new green blotter mats, a new studio couch and a large divan with two chairs to match, a new gateleg literature table, and two other large tables—one for literature and the other for writing. It was the first hut in Australia.

You know here it is winter. I can't get used to wearing my overcoat in June. We have cold mornings and nights, but during the day it warms up when the sun shines, which is only occasionally.

The people here treat us wonderfully and are very grateful that the Yanks came over. The city in which we are located is very pretty, but a large amount of its beauty has been covered up due to precautionary measures. You can see opportunities for development everywhere. This will truly be the land of opportunity after the war.

Just a word about our trip. God was surely the pilot on our ship. Most of the way it was smooth sailing. . . .

God will see me through, and I'll come out a much bigger man than when I went in. Have no fear, Mother, only trust God more. He is your strength, refuge and stay. We dwell in the "secret place of the most High." MORRIS

(From an island in the Pacific)

Dear Mother and Dad:

One night Jack and I explained to the natives that we wanted to go fishing; so after a lot of sign language and gesturing we made a date for the next morning. Jack and I got rods and reels, bait and plugs, and were there bright and early. The natives were waiting for us with an outrigger canoe, sail and all. Boy, it was swell. We got in and went skimming over the water for about three or four miles, when we came to the reef which is all around our island.

We walked along the coral until we came to a place where the natives said we should fish. We could see tropical fish of all shapes and sizes, and every color of the rainbow. We tried our luck but just didn't seem quick enough to get them, so we let the natives try, and they surely got them—the most beautiful fish I have ever seen.

While all of this was going on I looked down at my feet and there was an octopus about two feet from me. I became so excited I must have jumped ten feet in the air. The natives laughed and one of them stepped up and got him with a spear. He was about three feet in diameter. . . .

We had dinner of bananas and coconut milk. After dinner the boy and I started out, spearing along the beach. This time I got a ray fish. The native got about twenty fish throwing the spear, but I didn't hit any that way.

I shall never forget it as long as I live. It was one of the most interesting things that has ever happened to me. FREEMONT

Mother dearest:

I am in a beautiful section of Southern England, comparing somewhat with our New England landscape.

Everyone here has been so friendly. I have been invited out any number of times to share tea, and when I say share, I mean exactly that. You have no idea of the hardships these people are going through with to win this war. They are rationed down to the bare necessities of life, but one never hears a complaint. As long as we have people with a determination like the English, democracy will not fail.

It is so invigorating to see people like these who share everything with their fellow man. It contrasts with what we see in America where too often there is an utter disregard for the other fellow's feelings. For instance, when an Englishman orders tea and cake, he orders only one order, thereby leaving some for others.

You would love Scotland with its green fields and valleys and smiling, friendly people. I should like to spend a year or so over here when the war is over, roaming and enjoying this beautiful scenery.

Could you send me some candy? Candy can hardly be bought here at any price, and I do get hungry for sweets. E.

(A parachutist)

Mirror of World Opinion

How to Help the Japs

We hope our fighting marines in the Solomons will not hear of that strike in the plants of the Reynolds Metals Co. at Louisville, Ky.

Those marines have the idea that there is something vast at stake in this war. That is why they are risking their lives in our first attempt to roll back the Japanese hordes. It would be cruel irony to tell them that the great issue, at least at Louisville, is whether the C. I. O. shall supplant A. F. of L. in vital factories where the A. F. of L. has the bargaining rights.

That is the whole question in this strike. The company some time ago, in order to get workers, hired 250 C. I. O. men from Detroit. They immediately began an agitation to make the C. I. O. supreme. One man was caught soliciting members while on duty and was dismissed.

The rest of the C. I. O. contingent walked out. The builders of bombers, crying for parts from these factories, can wait. The marines can wait in the hot, enemy-infested jungles of the Solomons. They can lie there and protect themselves as best they can, scanning the sky for the additional bombers that do not appear. This jurisdictional squabble at Louisville must be settled first.

If the rest of America, the sane part of America that does care, wants to have a nation at all, it will have to see that this kind of thing is stopped.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

France After the War

By Norton Webb

The United Nations' growing power to strike on the soil of Nazi-ridden France, as shown at Dieppe, brings nearer deliverance of the French people from their tyrants. When this happens, however, some publicists say France will face being either a monarchy, remaining authoritarian as at present, or reinstating the French Republic.

This reasoning necessarily implies: first, the great mass of French have cooled in their determined 153-year-old fight to make France a republic and are now weighing whether in the postwar period to adopt monarchism, Vichy authoritarianism, or republicanism; second, that the former two retrograde ideologies are legitimate fabric for France's postwar government. This not only ignores present facts in flagrant contradiction to the assumption but also French history and what Bismarck called "imponderables"—most potent of all in settling such major issues.

* * *

France's case has been correctly stated by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle. As early as July 15, 1940, Mr. Churchill foresaw that "a liberated France will again rejoice in her greatness and glory and stand forward as a champion of the freedom and rights of man."

President Roosevelt and the American State Department have shown through speech and documents they only consider the French Republic in abeyance while Vichy puppets and Nazi tyrants—with their crude blueprints for Franco-German "collaboration"—have their day.

General de Gaulle, Fighting French chief, has from the start held there is no alternative for loyal Frenchmen but to continue recognizing the French Constitution of 1875 as still in force and the Vichy regime as an illegal, traitorous clique, which got into power with the backing of Nazis entirely against the will of the French people. Which means all Vichy's "reforms" and enactments are null and void and will collapse when the Nazis disappear.

The Fighting French view accords with statements by former Premiers Blum and Daladier at the Riom trials and is unquestionably that of the great mass of Frenchmen at this moment who only await a United Nations victory to proclaim "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" in every corner of France. French democracy, incidentally, was never the wholly decadent system run by incompetent, corrupt politicians it was pictured to be. This falsity and exaggeration was largely the work of the powerful anti-democratic French Right propaganda machine which achieved a major success in making it believed at home and abroad. The plot against the republic was carefully organized. Through France's biggest newspapers and all possible means of information, the Right chanted year in and out, until the 1940 collapse, the dissolute and decaying nature of French democracy. Of course the Third Republic had its faults and even blatant weaknesses. But there was not the slightest reason for its abolition.

* * *

Proof that the great mass of Frenchmen are now still liberty-loving and republican-minded is too great to need comment. Their resistance to the weak, reactionary Vichy regime is an epic of World War Two. It is also frankly ludicrous to think Frenchmen will ever lamely debate whether they want a king back or keep on with a Vichy-type government when both represent what they have fought against vehemently and to the death, from the Revolution until today.

Some members of General de Gaulle's entourage have said fair play for all demands the first postwar step in France be a plebiscite to determine or reaffirm French sentiment about government. This seems unlikely. Plebiscites in Europe's last century have been mostly merely promotional agencies for unscrupulous statesmen; and the French, seasoned in such tricks, will almost certainly refuse to be hoodwinked. What is quite probable and characteristic of them is that, right after the Vichy-Nazi structure topples, they will swiftly—as after Napoleon III's fall in 1870—form a provisional republican government to function until they accomplish the changes they desire to make in their republican system.

The indications, therefore, are there will be no immediate postwar issue as to what form of government the large majority of Frenchmen want. The simple fact, as history clearly shows, is they made up their minds in favor of democracy and the Republic over a century and a half ago and have, in spite of wars and tyranny, in no way changed since.

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